The Freeman Extends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to its Many Readers

The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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PHYSICIAN'S HOME-COMING

CITIZENS PAY GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS SUCCESS

DR. FITZBUTLER GIVES ACCOUNT OF TRIP

Of Three Years—The Douglass Calendar Company's Success—Many Social Functions for the Week—General News.

BY CARY B. LEWIS.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Amid fulsome eluogies, tidings of good cheer, Dr. James H. Fitzbutler sat at the head of a banquet table last Friday night at the home of Spencer Taylor and listened to his fellow townsmen pay tribute to his worth and success as a physician and surgeon at home and abroad.

Dr. Fitzbutler has just returned to Louisville from the Philippine Islands, where he has been for three years as a government physician, and on his return home the Progressive League tendered the Doctor a banquet.

It was the most magnificent stag ever given in this city aong young men. There were in attendance mostly the young business, profesional and energetic men of the city. The early part of the evening was made merry with choice selections from the piano by a general entertainer, while others played individual whist games.

At 10 o'clock Prof. James R. Harris, who was the chief promoter of the stag and toastmaster for the evening, invited the guest to the dining room. The home of Spencer Taylor is noted for its hospitality and the serving of elegant dinners, and on this occasion it did not fall short of its former reputation. The table was laden with all kinds of delicious eatables and course after course was brought in by the waiters. "The corn was full of kernels and the Colonels full of corn."

Previous to the last course served, the versatile and eloquent James R. Harris arose and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to have Dr. Fitzbutler with the boys once more at home. He brilliantly and interestingly told of the Doctor's travels and the honor he had brought to himself and the credit to his home city and state. Following a bunch of wit and humor, he proceeded to carry out the program of the evening by calling on Mr. A. R. Wilhoite, in the absence of Mr. A. B. McAfee, who was to speak on the subject, "When We Live, Lets Live in Clover, and when We're Dead, We're Dead All Over."

Other speakers delivered toasts on the following subjects: "The Man Worth While," John T. Clark; "Mr. Newly Wed," James H. Black; "One Hard, Thin Dime," W. L. Saunders; "Hit 'em Hard, Boys, Hit 'em Hard," Prof. S. O. Johnson; "If you See What You Want, Take It," Charles B. Preston; "The Man with the Pill," Dr. Pinder Flack; "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," D. W. Barnett; "A Rag, a Bone and a Hank of Hair," Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore; "Love Is a Thought," Sam J. Corker, Jr., New York City; "Heed Only This, That There Be No Harm in Aught Thou Writest," Cary B. Lewis; "For a Jolly Good Book Whereon to Look Is Better to Me Than Golde," Prof. F. S. Delany; "The World Is My Country," Dr. James H. Fitzbutler.

Oratory flowed as freely as the waters of the Luzon. Trite, witty sayings brought forth peals of laughter. The atmosphere was charged with good feeling and fellowship. The boys sang spiritually, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

The address of the evening was that of Dr. Fitzbutler. He began his address with the day he left Louisville, over three years ago, and told of his trip from the moment he boarded the steamer till he landed at the Philippine Islands. He told of all phases of Philippino life, their customs, religion, industry and government. He stated the nature of medical work he had done and his success in the profession.

He was most interesting in telling of the number of places at which he stopped on his way home. This trip was around the world. He exhibited trinkets and relics gathered from the islands and other foreign countries.

Mr. Richard B. Harison, a dramatic reader, recited "The Face on the Ball Room Floor." This was an added feature of the evening's entertainment.

Those present were: Dr. James H. Fitzbutler, Sam J. Corker, Jr., New York City; Richard B. Harrison, Chicago; J. R. Harris, Dr. Pinder Flack, Tom Young, Dr. Morris Blackburn, Martin Robinson, D. W. Barnett, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Elridge Ganaway, C. B. Preston, Cary B. Lewis, J. H. Black, F. S. Delaney, Tom Cole, W. M. Johnson, Will Ormsby, Charles Braddock, W. L. Saunders, S. O. Johnson, John T. Clark, Robert Hester, Len Haley, A. R. Wilhoite, Abe Sloan, Spencer Taylor and George Evans.

* * *

A number of teachers will attend the State Teachers Association at Frankfort next Tuesday.

* * *

Bishop Charles E. Woodcock will deliver a special Christmas sermon at 8 o'clock at the Episcopal Church of Our Merciful Savior.

* * *

Mr. Sam J. Corker is in the city, but will leave Sunday for Hamilton, Columbus and Dayton, to herald the coming of the "Red Moon."

* * *

The report of the last State Grand Lodge of Masons held at Hopkinsville, Ky., has been issued by Prof. W. P. Annis, state secretary. tI is a commendable booklet and Prof. Annis has received a number of congratulations for the excellence of his reportorial work.

* * *

Mr. J. R. Neighbors, the photographer, is doing a fine business this season. He is regarded as one of the best "Pitcure Takers" in the city. He has been in the business for ten years. Persons wishing to secure the latest photographs would do well to call on him at the Douglass building, 726 West Walnut street.

* * *

"The Messiah" wil be given at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifth and York streets, during the holidays. Mr. R. C. Brown has charge of the managemnt of the large chorus and it is expected to be a howling success. The chorus has been in training a number of weeks and many have said that they will hear "The Messiah."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler Brown will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Oliver at their country home during the week of Dec. 27. Both are well known here and several social functions will be given in their honor. Mrs. Sallie and Miss Julia Brown, of Indianapolis, will make a visit to this city during the stay of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown.

* * *

The monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association was held at the Central High School, Ninth and Magazine streets. Prof. W. H. Perry presided. The most important discussion was that led by Prof. Wood, president of the State Teachers' Association, urging upon the teachers of the city the importance of attending the annual meeting, which takes place in Frankfort, Ky., during the holidays.

* * *

The Rev. L. G. Jordan, secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board is sending out notices to all the Baptist churches of this country urging the ministers to call attention of their congregations to the needs of Africa. Rev. Jordan asks that on watch meeting night an after collection be taken for foreign mission cause. This is an annual custom and he is desirous of every Baptist church in the United States carrying out the custom.

* * *

Miss Ida Browning, who is proprietor of the restaurant of the oYung Men's Christian Association, 920 West Chestnut street, will have a special Christmas dinner for her boarders. Miss Browning conducts the most popular and up-to-date restaurant in the city. She prepares meals in style and the service is excellent. Best of all, they are home-cooked meals. None but experienced cooks are chefs. On Sunday and all through the Christmas holidays she wil serve a special dinner. She invites the citizens and visitors to patronize her.

* * *

Quite anumber of Negroes in this city are interested in the 1913 Exposition. They read with pleasure the recomendations of President Taft to Congress, and several citizens sent the President a letter, thanking him for such timely action and expressing an appreciation of the same. For going after national meetings and "making good" the oLuisville Negroes "can't be beat." The local committee, composed of the Rev. L. G. Jordan, Albert S. White and Cary B. Lewis, to lan dthis city for the place of holding the Exposition in 1913, is planning a strenuous campaign after the Christmas holidays.

* * *

Mr. Richard Harrison, a reader of national reputation, is in the city, and will give a recital at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, Thursday, December 16. Mrs. W. A. Brown has charge of the entertainment, and much interest is being manifested in the recital. Mr. Harrison is a finished artist along any line of reading. Not only has he great talent, but is thoroughly trained. He recites from Julius Caesar and other Shakespearean plays, and from Paul Laurence Dunbar. Fred Douglass said of Mr. Harrison: "I am willing to leave the dramatic future of the Negro to Richard Harrison."

* * *

Cole and Johnson's coming to this city during New Year's week means that the headliners and their capable company will most likely have one "scrumptious time" while in the City of Hospitality. Louisville always welcomes men and women of talent and genius, and on this occasion they will pay homage to two of the greatest and most artistic funmakers of the race. Every one recalls their music of last season and their grand choruses. Already the "Red Moon," Frank Fowler Brown, and "On the Road to Monterey" is the talk of the town. The people are merely waiting for seats to go on sale at the Avenue to see the premier comedians of this country.

* * *

Prof. Byrd Prillerman, president of the State Teachers' Association of West Virginia, and one of the leading educators of that State, was in the city last week, the guest of the Rev. L. G. Jordan. Prof. Prillerman has been in educational work for the past forty years and has identified himself with every movement, both State and National, for advancement and uplift of the race. He took a prominent part in the nineteenth annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and gave out some very valuable information on Y. M. C. A. work. He was recently elected president of West Virginia Institute, one of the largest State schools in the United States for colored youths.

* * *

It is expected to be a jolly time for the Fitzbutler family during the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Mary Wearing and Myra Denson, of Chicago, Dr. James H. Fitzbutler, of the Philippine Islands, together with Miss Prima and Mrs. Henry Fitzbutler, of this city, will complete the family reunion in this city during the Christmass holidays. The family will be royally entertained by their friends. The family is one of the oldest and most highly respected that ever lived here, and very member has been engaged in medical or educational work that has commanded the respect of both white and blac kalike. The late Dr. Henry Fitzbutler was the founder of the Louisville National Medical College, First and Green streets, which institution stands as a monument to his memory.

* * *

Dr. C. H. Parrish, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and president of Eckstein Norton University, has been talking banking business to the members of his congregation. He has gone so far as to have Col. John H. Leathers, president of the Louisville Banking Company, deliver an address to the Calvary Batpist Literary Society. This is a splendid move and Dr. Parrish ought to have the encouragement of every minister in the city. There is no telling what this nucleus will form. Of course, there is always those who have not a cent to stand around and say, "You can't do it, its too early" A penny savings bank in this city would be one of the best things that could come to pass to help the race. If there ever was a city in the country that needs union and co-operation among its people it is Louisville. It is believed by many that it is possible for such an institution to be established, and if this is the aim of Dr. Parish The Freeman bids him God speed and pledges him its support.

* * *

Christmas spirit is all over Louisville. The social calendar is the longest ever. Only seven days in a week and seven functions per day. Besides the whist parties, dinners and receptions, there will be several dances. Four married ladies will give a Christmas dance. The Entre Nous Club will give a dance, and it is said that it will be strictly exclusive. Only young men that will be invited are those who have a friend member, and he is to escort his friend to the party. The Progressive League will give a dance Christmas night. There will be several impromptu affairs for visitors and a number of receptions on New Years day.

Several society girls are expecting engagement rings in their stockings, which means that in the early spring there will be "something doing" in the matrimonial line. Louisville will be very gay and from the number of functions planned the festivities are expected to surpass those of former years. The young men have remembered their friends with presents, but up to this time none are reported to purchase a bride. "Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yourself."

* * *

Mr. Richard B. Harrison, of Chicago, Ill., the dramatic and humorous reader, gave a recital last Thursday night at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, Ninth and Walnut streets, under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown. The recital was highly appreciated and commended by every person who heard Mr. Harrison.

He is an artist of the first rank. He is in a class alone. He is naturally talented, in fact, a genius. His interpretations of Shakespeare's plany is as fine as any man on the stage today. He possesses a wonderful memory and recites every poem of Dunbar with perfect ease and superb delineation.

He has not favorites. All of his selections are recited in compliance with all the laws of elocution. Then, too, he is filled with the spirit necessary to make such work a success.

His coming here was a great blessing to the young people of this city. Over 400 school children were present last Friday afternoon and heard Mr. Harrison on parts of "Julius Ceasar" and "Merchant of Venice," also seelctions from Paul Lawrence Dunbar. He was entertained at a Canadian dinner by Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Houser and the Progressive League.

* * *

One of the most successful business enterprises in the city of Louisville is the Douglass Calendar Company. Many Colored business men resorted to taking landscapes and other pictures before they would take white faces on their business calendars, and two years ago the Douglass Calendar Company resorted to meet the demand of putting four colored engravings of colored men and women on the market.

They begun with four subjects and sold 50,000 calendars. This year they are putting out 21 subjects and have shipped over 100,000 calendars. One company took 10,000 last year, and this year 25,000. White calendar companies made a specialty of the pickinny, watermelon, chicken stealing and crap game Negro, while the Douglass Calendar Company made a specialty of showing the higher and better side of Negro life.

The calendars last mentioned began to take hold upon the Negro business men in all parts of the country and endorsement and testimonials were sent out from Booker T. Washington, Prof. W. B. DuBois, ex-Congressman Geo. H. White and Col. R. W. Thompson, brought the company before the people and then demand began to grow.

Business men liked the "Dashing, Charming" colored woman and the "Cute" colored child and the "Chivalous" colored man on his advertising matter, and the customers began to call for them.

The Rev. L. G. Jordan, president of the company, is much pleased with the success of the enterprise. He states that the calenders have been shipped to nearly every state in the Union, and wherever they go he hears good reports from them.

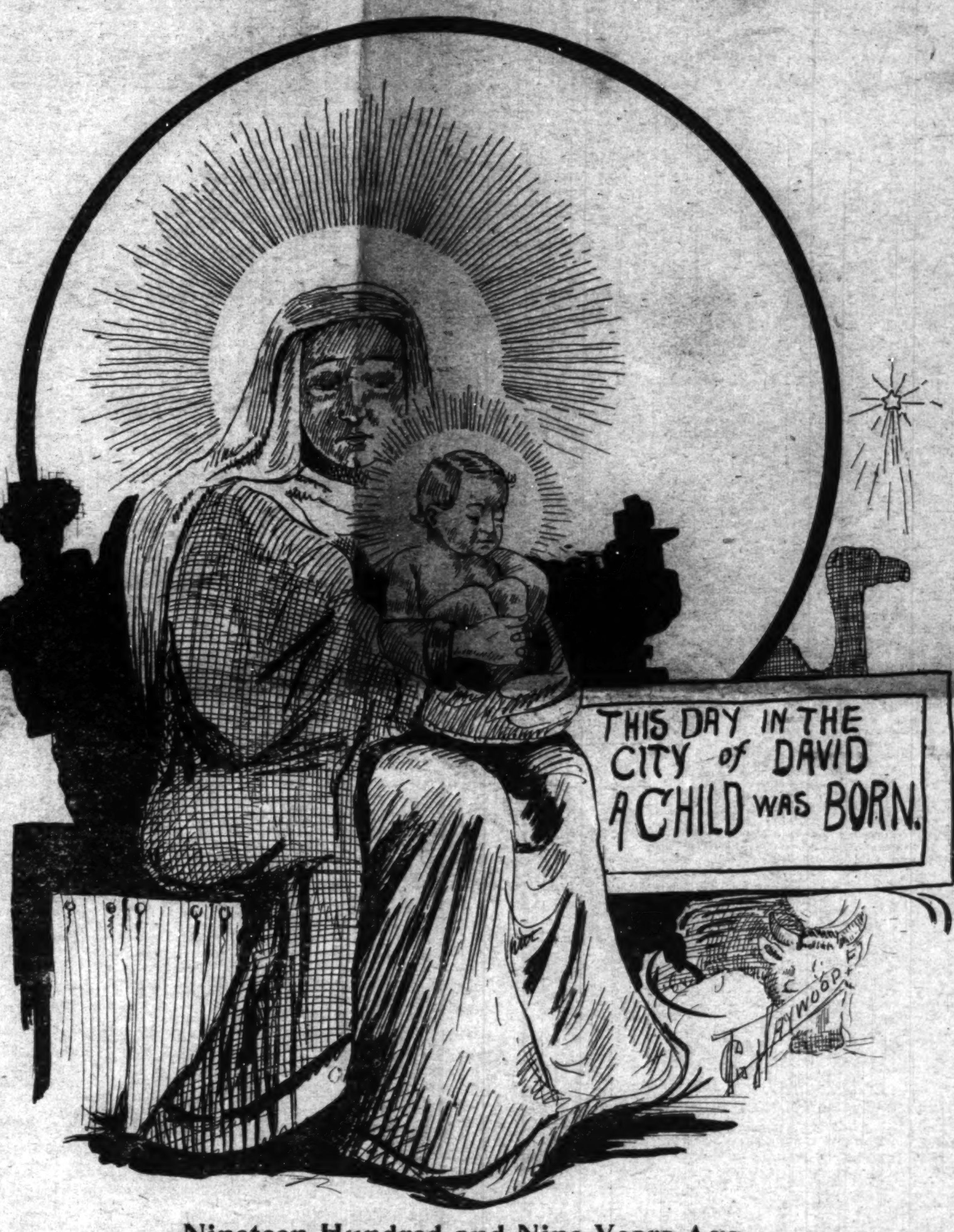
Negro bankers, insruance and business men all through the South have taken to the Douglass Calendar, and by Christmas many homes will have hanging upon the walls pictures of the highest type of Negro womanhood and manhood. On many of the calendars are shown the progress of the race which may be an incentive to the rising generation.

Orders are still coming at the Douglass building, 726 West Walnut street, for more calendars and next year the company hopes to triple the orders of this year. In order to keep up with the demand for new subjects there will be a number of sittings taken the first of the year for calendar engravings for 1911.

They make a specialty of selling life-size pictures, 22x28, of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Brown, Abram Lincoln, Senator Joseph Foraker, Nannie H. Burroughs and Negro congressmen in a group.

Histronic, comic and motto postal cards are also made by the Douglass Calendar Company. Interior of offices and business houses can be made on short notice. For saples or further information write the Douglass Calendar Company, 726 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.


THIS DAY IN THE CITY of DAVID A CHILD WAS BORN.
HAYWOOD

Nineteen Hundred and Nine Years Ago.

PROMINENT DENTIST.

Dr. M. C. Cooper, one of the leading dentists in Texas, is a prominent F. and A. M., a brave Knight of Pythias and leader in church work of the A. M. E. Church, one who believes that there is room at the top for every one who works, and has those sterling qualities to do and do right. His sixteen years of arduous labor here with the masses have met with success, thus bettering him for life's ordeals in the advancement of his profession. His latest step in the business world is as vice president of the Penny Savings Bank, with offices at 504 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.

Dr. M. C. Cooper.

FRENCH LICK, IND.

Mr. James Gibbs, our headwaiter, went away on the 11th to visit friends in Indianapolis....Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. Cook will leave on the 23d for Hopkinsville, Ky. They will be the guests of Mrs. Mary A. Hoosier, Mrs. Cook's mother....As the crowd is very small at the hotel during holidays, a large number of the boys will go to Louisville to see Cole and Johnson's show....Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Pittman will spend the holidays at Chicago.

FREEMAN CHRISTMAS TREE

DESIRABLE PRESENTS FOR WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

FOR WHICH THEY WOULD BE THANKFUL

Director of Exposition for Dr. Washington—Orders for Sixth Edition for Prof. Miller—Peace for Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

Judson W. Lyons—A fat foreign mission.

* * *

Consul James G. Carter—A blushing bride.

* * *

The Freeman—100,000 new paid-up subscribers.

* * *

Dr. A. J. Carey—A Conservator that will "stay put."

* * *

John Edward Bruce—A return to the journalistic limelight.

* * *

Roscoe Conkling Bruce—Peace in the Washington public schools.

* * *

Cary B. Lewis—City editorship of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

* * *

James A. Cobb—Assistant Attorney Generalship of the United States.

* * *

Dr. L. G. Jordan—Rays of Christian sunlight for the Dark Continent.

* * *

Editor G. C. Clement—Re-election as editor of the Star of Zion in 1912.

* * *

Samuel T. Henry—Detail as quartermaster at Fort Du Pont, Delaware.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell—A woman suffrage bill passed by Congress.

* * *

Dr. A. M. Curtis—Unanimous election as president of the National Medical Association.

* * *

T. Thomas Fortune—Return ticekt to the editorial chair of his beloved New York Age.

* * *

Richard T. Greener—A long-looked-for vindication at the hands of the State Department.

* * *

New York's Solid Business Men—The 1910 meeting of the National Negro Business League.

* * *

Dr. W. H. Davis—Principalship of the proposed Colored Business High School at Washington.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Broadus Anderson—A strong booking for a tour of Washington and the East.

* * *

W. L. Taylor—New True Reformers' halls in Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

* * *

E. H. Morris and Dr. E. P. Jones—A cut at the Grand Master's melon in the G. U. O. of O. F.

* * *

W. Sidney Pittman—A $400,000 theater and office building in Washington, ready for occupancy.

* * *

W. T. Vernon—Four more years as Register of the Treasury, with an A. M. E. bishopric in waiting.

* * *

J. C. Asbury—Another term as editor of the Odd Fellows' Journal, with a federal attorneyship on the side.

* * *

M. M. Lewey—Collectorship of customs at Pensacola and the biggest newspaper on the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

Lawyer Thomas L. Jones—Commission as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

* * *

Lawyer Scipio A. Jones—Appointment as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Arkansas.

* * *

Bishop I. B. Scott—Three hundred thousand dollars for the African missions fostered by the M. E. Church.

* * *

D. Webster Davis—One thousand engagements to lecture on one thousand separate and distinct subjects.

* * *

T. J. Calloway—Mayoralty of the thriving town of Lincoln, Md., a Negro colony wrought by his own hand.

* * *

Robert H. Terrell—A new clinch on his seat on the bench of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

* * *

Charles Banks and W. E. Mollison—Another chance to supervise the census in their districts in Mississippi.

* * *

Fred R. Moore—A hurry-up call from Governor Hughes, tendering a nice slice of New York State patronage.

* * *

J. C. Gilmer—A legislative enactment raising the salary of West Virginia's State Librarian to $2,500 per annum.

* * *

Lawyer Albert S. White—Minister to Haiti and a branch of the National Negro Bar Association in every State.

* * *

J. E. Bush—Retention as Register of the U. S. Land Office at Little Rock, Ark., and one hundred new life members for the National Negro Business League at the next annual session.

* * *

Prof. Kelley Miller—Orders for the sixth edition of "Race Adjustment" and check for $25,000 to pay Alumni Association's pledge on new gymnasium at Howard University.

* * *

Dr. Booker T. Washington—Designatio nas Director General of the 1913 Semi-Centennial Exposition of Negro progress and a $3,000,000 endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute.

The Labor Question and the Negro.

(Written expressly for THE FREEMAN.)

By H. W. Critchlow.

When Editor Knox of THE FREEMAN requested from me an article on "The Labor Question and the Negro" for the Christmas number I was surprised. Not because he requested it of me, but because of the nature of the article. Most people interested in the welfare of the colored people do not give any thought whatever to the "Labor Problem." They are more interested in probing and solving what they please to term "The Negro Problem."

Just what is meant by the "Negro Problem" is left to the reader's interpretation. Nearly every leader seems to have his own ideas on the subject. And also nearly every one appears to differ with every other one as to what really constitutes the real and genuine "Negro Problem."

Let me say right here that I believe, and with me are thousands of other business and commercial men who hold similar views, that the so-called "Negro Problem" is for the most part unreal. An unusual lot of trouble is borrowed on account of it. Worry is indulged in over what MIGHT HAPPEN. And usually it NEVER HAPPENS.

However that may be, I am asked to write on the "Labor Question." Let me say right here that the "Labor Question" is not primarily a Negro question or problem. It is much broader than that. It is a question and living fact with all laboring people.

HON. W. G. CRITCHLOW.

The "Labor Question" concerns all laboring people, of whatever color, creed, sex or nationality. But as the greater share of colored people are laboring people this "Labor Question" becomes of immense importance to them at once. The fact that Editor Knox has asked me to write this article for THE FREEMAN'S readers proves to me that the leaders of the race KNOW that the "Labor Question" is all important to their people.

When the "Labor Question" is righted the so-called "Negro Problem" will be no more. The cause of it will have disappeared. When PEACE, PLENTY and HAPPINESS reigns supreme among all laboring people rest assured right now that your "Negro Problem" will have no more base in.

Rich people are growing richer. Where a few decades ago one thousand dollars was a lot of wealth, now nothing less than a million or two will be sufficient to consider one rich. The immense wealth is getting into the hands of fewer people. Mark this fact well. I am not arguing against it, but rather am pointing out a truth. Poor people are getting more numerous. The poorer classes are getting poorer, and still POORER. The proportion of our common people who are today in poverty, or live a hand-to-mouth existence, is getting bigger. Mark this well also. It is another undisputable TRUTH. The rich are getting richer. The poor are getting poorer. This fact is a REAL FACT. Who will deny it? Nearly everyone you meet and talk with will admit it. But they are helpless, THEY SAY. They do not know what to do.

When such a condition exists there must be a REASON. There must be a REMEDY. And there are both. The men in control of affairs know it, but they are not in the business of telling it to the laboring people. Broadly and plainly speaking, listen to this TRUTH: The rich own the means of gaining a livlihood. The poor have to work for a living. The rich can, therefore, hire the poor to work for them. The poor must work for the rich or starve. Therefore, the rich control the means whereby the poor can live. No matter whether it is land, factories, mills, mines or what. The rich own the means whereby the poor can get a living. The poor have to work for them or go without.

This TRUTH applies to over three-fourths of the people of this country, REGARDLESS OF COLOR. With the colored people the proportion IS MUCH GREATER. That is why the "Labor Question" is important to the Negro. That is why the white laborer and colored laborer have interests in common with each other. It does not matter whether or not they realize it, the fact remains that THEY SURELY HAVE interests in common. But I maintain that they do realize it. Take the hodcarriers for example. In many cities throughout the country the whites and blacks mingle freely together in their work and union meetings. WHY? Because they realize, unconsciously or otherwise, that they have interests in common—THAT THEY ARE LABORING BROTHERS!

Cry it down if you will. Truth it is.

Who imports, from other States, colored men to scab on white striking workmen? The rich of course. Who brings in white scabs to replace colored union strikers who are asking for better conditions? The rich every time. This question is not one of color. Not on your life! It is a question of LABOR. It is a question of the working people sticking to one another in their daily work of earning a living.

As long as the rich can incite race or color prejudice among the laboring people and keep them fighting one another it is well FOR THE RICH. See the point? Think it over.

I maintain that "ALL LABORERS ARE BROTHERS." That "UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL." Think that over, too. Also that "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

That is why I, having risen from the laboring ranks, from a poor farm boy, on my own resources since shortly over 10 years of age, have devoted myself to the task of building an organization of laboring people. An organization without regard to color or sex. A movement that stands for all that is RIGHT and JUST for the working people. A movement that says: "Give the workers more for their work. Then they can live better, will not grow poorer, and the rich will not grow richer."

That is why I founded this organization, THE INTERNATIONAL LIBERTY UNION OF THE WORLD, with already more than 54,000 outstanding memberships. That is why I founded the UNION JOURNAL Magazine, now having a monthly circulation far in excess of any other publication of its kind in the entire country. I believe the laboring man and women, be they of whatever color, are entitled to MORE of what they REALLY EARN, but do not get. I know and have already demonstrated thousands of times in my writings, lectures and editorials that such a condition would stop the rich from getting richer and the poor from growing poorer. We are working for a greater distribution of the wealth. We are working for the underdog. We believe in him, we were one of him, we came from the ranks, AND WE KNOW!

And this, Editor Knox and readers of THE FREEMAN is my view, but briefly set forth, of course, of the "Labor Question and the Negro."

NOTES OF RACE PROGRESS

As Reported by the National Negro Business League—Our Banks.

The Forsyth Savings and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., began business May 11, 1907. To December 1, 1909, the cash and other kinds of business transacted amounted to over $400,000. The bank pays 4 per cent. interest on all deposits. J. S. Hill is president and F. M. Kennedy, cashier.

* * *

The Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., was launched August 1, 1908. At the end of twelve months of business $230,000 had been placed on deposit. The amount of business done within the same period was $1,250,000. The officers of the bank are: R. B. Fitzgerald, president; John Merrick, vice-president, and George W. Adams, cashier.

* * *

The Alabama Savings Bank of Selma, a young offspring of the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, made its initial bow before the public November 1, 1909. It is domiciled in splendidly furnished quarters in the Hudson-Irby Building. On the first day of business the deposits amounted to $2,012.45. At the close of business, December 8, 1909, the deposits were $15,259.16. The volume of business transacted within the same period was $28,995.63. The officers of the bank are: Henry Boyd, president; R. B. Hudson, cashier; R. H. Hunter, bookkeeper; W. H. McAlpine, paying and receiving teller. Four per cent. interest is paid on all deposits.

* * *

W. R. Pettiford, the founder and president of the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, authorizes the following statement concerning the business done at the close of November 16, 1909:

This bank has an authorized capital stock of $100,000.

Resources	
Cash in vault	$ 20,731.39
Cash in other banks	26,379.12
Loans and discounts	134,320.69
Stocks and bonds	100.00
Real estate	90,009.88
Furniture and fixtures	3,386.02
Overdrafts	1,429.45
Total	$275,996.53
Liabilities	
Capital stock	$ 42,018.50
Undivided profits	3,773.83
Due depositors on demand	143,212.88
Due on certificates	70,262.18
Rediscounted notes	10,693.39
Dividends uncalled for	435.18
Bills payable	5,330.98
Savings account	269.18
Total	$275,996.53

"In 1907 this bank had 9,112 depositors, which number was reduced by the financial panic to 8,000, the present number of depositors.

"We have built 1,525 homes for our depositors, and we have handled one million and ninty-nine dollars ($1,000,099).

"On Monday last we received on deposit $11,000, on Tuesday $6,000, on Wednesday $3,000; total, $20,000 for three days. Total for the weeks, $30,000. Of that amount $17,000 was checked out, leaving $13,000 in bank, which is about the average growth of our business.

"We do a regular banking business, issuing drafts on New York and certificates on foreign countries.

"Our bank sustains the most cordial relations with all the white banks of Birmingham.

"We teach our people to use two books—the Bible and the bank book."

* * *

The number of banks owned and controlled by members of the race are in the neighborhood of fifty at the present. They are being established almost at a rate of one every month in the year. A bank was opened in Anniston, Alabama, last month, and steps are being taken to start one in Mobile and one in Montgomery the beginning of the ensuing year.

* * *

While it seems to be somewhat difficult for some reason or other to get a definite statement of the financial condition of all the banks now in existence from their respective officers, nevertheless, W. R. Pettiford, president of the National Negro Banking Association, has been successful in securing some data concerning the business of several of these banks, upon which the following statement is based:

Loans and discounts	$ 379,106.80
Capital stock authorized	275,000.00
Capital stock paid in	149,733.17
Deposits	722,122.38
Value of real estate	146,522.77
Estimate of deposits in all the banks annually	2,000,000.00

October 22, 1909.

W. R. PETTIFORD, President.

WHAT THE SAGES ARE SAYING.

Current Comment on Things That Affect the Negro People "If We Should Only Tell."

Wealth in Hogs and Hominy.

"The Negro could not make a better material investment than the production of a plenty of hog and hominy."—Atlanta Independent.

* * *

Negro in Deep Waters at Any Rate.

"Our dear Frederick Douglas said, 'the Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea.' Since the ship has thrown the colored brother overboard we suspect that he is at the bottom of the sea."—Lodge Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

* * *

"The man who gets angry about what a newspaper prints of himself should return thanks a dozen times each day for what a newspaper knows of him and suppresses. Any fool can find things to print in a newspaper, but it takes a wise newspaper to find things to keep out."—Kansas City Sun.

* * *

Taft Coming Around All Right.

"President Taft may have had a sudden awakening when he concluded to say a word for honesty, right and justice the attempt to pass the nefarious disfranchisement amendment in Maryland. He is just a trifle slow, but he will gradually come around alright."—Star, Newport News, Va.

* * *

Negro Loafer Must Go.

"Harry T. Pratt, Esq., of Baltimore, the proprietor of a steam laundry, and himself the head of the Negro Business League of that city, has a very interesting comment in the Afro-American Ledger of Baltimore upon the too large number of Negro loafers. His idea is that, as a very poor race of people, we can illy afford to spend our time loafing when the demands are pressing hard and close upon us to prepare for our preservation in the great economic battle which is being waged more fiercely each year. Mr. Pratt's advice would do the race a great deal of good all over the country."—Amaha (Neb.) Enterprise.

* * *

West Virginia For Press Association.

"The formation of the National Negro Press Association at Louisville, Ky., as an affiliated body of the National Negro Business League, was a step in the right direction. A closer union of the journalists of the race cannot fail to be productive of good results. Emphasizing the gospel of moral and material development, there is no danger of the organization being wrecked on the shoals of political divisions, denominational entanglements or personal ambitions. The selection of Mr. R. W. Thompson as president was in accord with the fitness of things and his painstaking administration is certain to demonstrate the wisdom of those who placed the scepter in his hands. Mr. Thompson is surrounded with a set of officers and an executive committee that stand for the best thought and substance of the race. Backed by the leaders of the press fraternity and the people at large, this young organization will be a power for the uplift of the calling that has so much to do with the real progress of the race.

"It had the hearty endorsement of The advocate at the outset, when proposed by Mr. Thompson. It has our best wishes for success now that it has become a fact."—The Advocate, Charleston, W. Va.

"WE NEED A FRIEND."

(Respectfully dedicated to my dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Parer.)

When life to us is naught but pain,
And trouble seems to never end,
When all the world seems dark and dreary,
It is then we need a friend.

Old Satan seems to be on hand
At each and every bend,
And whispers softly, "Follow me"—
It is then we need a friend.

He brings the war into our homes,
With all its deadly din,
Wrecking peace and happiness—
It is then we need a friend.

When the guardian angel from above
Down in our homes descends,
And takes away our mother dear,
It is then we need a friend.

Remember the folks at home by ordering The Freeman. Sent to their address one year—$1.00.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year to THE FREEMAN, its staff and readers, from the people or the most northern point of its circulation, Edmonton, which city we will endeavor to describe, to the best of our belief and knowledge, as follows:

Edmonton, the capital city, and Strathcona, the university city, are situated on the north and south banks of the Saskatchewan River, 200 miles from Calgary and 800 miles from Winnipeg. The situation of the twin cities is such as to make them, in the near future, one of the largest cities in Canada, having a population of 25,000, which is, year by year, steadily increasing.

The high altitude of the twin cities (23,158 feet above sea level), together with the dry atmosphere, make them extremely healthy, notwithstanding the fact that the mercury sometimes fall to thirty-five and forty degrees below zero, the with the atmospher, make them extremely healthy; notwithstanding the fact that the mercury sometimes falls to thirty-five and forty degrees below zero, the cold is not felt as much as it is in damper climates. Nowhere east of the Rockies, except in places where it is much too hot in summer, is there as pleasant a winter climate as in the twin city district; it is never windy when cold, and windy days are the exception at any time. The average winter temperature as recorded at the Government meteorological station for the last ten years, for the months of December, January and February, was 9.9 degrees above zero.

The summers in the twin city district are ideal. The rapid growth of vegetation (owing to the great length of the days—the sun shines for over eighteen hours a day at midsummer—and the copious, though not excessive rains, together with the marvelous richness of the soil) there takes place a rapidity of growth which can only be characterized as wonderful.

The transportation facilities of the twin-cities are assured, having three transcontinental railways, viz.: The Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with their branches, besides other lines already planned or under construction, all making this their divisional and distributing center—serving country 100 miles south, 500 east and west and 2,000 miles north. Winnipeg, St. Paul or Minneapolis had no greater opportunities in their day; and the twin cities will assuredly rival them in their rapid progress along similar lines.

The district of which the twin cities are the center is first and foremost an agricultural district. The soil is a rich black loam, varying in depth from eighteen to twenty-four inches, and having beneath it a clay subsoil. The growing of all kinds of garden stuffs and cereal crops is engaged in with market success. Wheat is grown on a large scale and the yield is, in many cases, as much as fifty bushels per acre of No. 1 hard. Oats grown in the twin city district carried away the first prize at the St. Louis, Paris and A. Y. P. expositions. The yield often reaches 100 bushels per acre, and the measured bushel seldom weighs less than forty pounds. Barley is a paying crop, while flax, peas and buckwheat are also grown with satisfactory results. Potatoes yield very often as high as 400 to 600 bushels per acre, and all kinds of vegetables do equally well. The agriculturalist who settles in the twin city district will find an ever increasing demand for all his produce, and, as the demand is seldom equalled by the supply, good prices always can be obtained.

MR. CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL, Representing The Freeman at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

To do justice to the twin city schools it must be written that, in efficiency and general equipment, they are unsurpassed by any in western Canada. The present school buildings have been erected at a cost of $500,000. The Collegiate Institute is being erected at a cost of $100,000. The university grounds were purchased at the cost of $150,000 in 1907, and the university buildings, when complete, will not be erected for less than $1,000,000. The university classes commenced in September, 1908, under the able supervision of Dr. Troy and an efficient staff of professors.

The Parliament buildings now under construction, at a cost of $2,000,000 are more than a credit to the province; and what could be more fitting than that the beautiful North Saskatchewan River should be graced with the Parliament buildings on one bank and the university buildings on the other. The same spirit of progress is abroad among the churches, and all denominations are housed in exceedingly comfortable and handsome buildings.

The resources of the twin city district are by no means limited to the various branches of agriculture. Coal mining is fast becoming a very important industry. The country throughout the district is more or less underlaid with lignite coal of very high grade for domestic and steam producing purposes. It occurs in lateral seams, varying in thickness from three to twenty feet. These seams outcrop along the bank of the river, and hitherto mining was carried on by tunnelling into the bank; but during the last three years mining has been carried on on a large scale. Several shafts have been sunk withing the limits of the cities, from which nearly two million tons of coal are shipped annually. From as early as 1865 gold washing has been practiced with more or less success on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River. Dredging machines have and are being used from time to time on the river. At the present time the Clarke-Dredging Company have two very up to date dredges in operation four miles up the river. Natural gas has been discovered within the city limits, while a very heavy flow has been struck by the Canadian-American Oil Company at Morinville, who have a franchise to supply the cities with gas at a very low rate. Oil is found in certain parts of the district, and these deposits are now in process of development at Egg Lake and Morinville, twenty-five miles from the cities. Extensive beds of tar, sand, marl and fire-clay are found in the district.

Having the future greatness of the twin cities ever before them, the city councils have made ample provision for parks and recreation grounds, selecting them where they will be most beneficial to the inhabitants, and the beautification of the cities.

The twin cities are exceptionally fortunate in their location, in regard to summer resorts, being within easy reach of some of the most beautiful lakes, which are getting more popular each year as summer resorts—Gull lake, near Lacombe, on the C. P. R.; White Whale lake, on the C. N. R., and Cooking lake, on the G. T. P. All these lakes abound with fish, while boating and bathing can be enjoyed with perfect safety.

Among the most important manufactories and industries located in the twin cities are four saw mills, with an average yearly cut of 30,000,000 feet and employing in the neighborhood of 500 men; six brickyards in active operation, having a yearly output of 200,000,000 bricks, which supply is not sufficient for buildings under construction; one oat meal mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day; three flour mills with a capacity of 600 barrels per day; four large packing plants employing 250 men, which, when the Griffin Packing Plant is in full blast, will employ 1,000 men; two breweries, both of which are equipped with all modern improvements; six sash and door factories; five iron founderies and machine shops which are capable of doing any class of work in brass or iron (these are in addition to the railway shops); eight grain elevators with a capacity of 800,000 bushels; thirty-six wholesale houses; two concrete block and tile works, employing seventy men. The twin cities have the largest raw fur market in the world. Building permits issued this year will reach nearly $3,000,000. Bank clearing house returns for this year will reach nearly $60,000,000. The twin cities own their electric light, power, water and telephone systems. They have an up to date automatic telephone system, such as is used in Chicago, and also pay-as-you-enter street cars. Three very efficient fire brigades; fifteen miles of granolithic sidewalks and seventy-five miles of plank sidewalks; an assessment of $30,000,000; sixteen chartered banks; a payroll of $250,000 per month. With their great natural advantages, the vast resources lying within their territories, competing railways, and the intelligence and enterprise of their citizens, it is not unreasonable to claim that in the not very distant future the twin cities of central Alberta will take their place in the ranks of Canada's great commercial and educational centers, and their future greatness can only be measured by the possible utilization of what nature has so bountifully lavished upon their surroundings, by men of experience and capital, who, as their citizens, will aid in their development.

The colored people in and around Edmonton are represented in various industries and occupations. William Robinson, restaurant-keeper for several years; W. H. Phillips, real estate agent at the time of the boom, and Jim Hensen are probably the most successful colored men who are on the retired list. Z. W. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer The Loyal Legion Co-operative Investment Co., Limited; Noy Pierson, barber; C. C. R. C. Nae, barber; J. B. Barbour, of Barbour's Express; J. Massie, M. Riley and C. J. Shoeman, of Shoeman-Milner Co.; G. J. Jones, Billy Walker, chefs; Rev. Smith, of Church of God; L. Green, chef; A. J. Goode, contractor; Ralph Winn, contractor; James H. Robinson, and T. Golden Courtney Walker, of Walker's Express, and Jos. Slate, chef, are among the prominent active members of our race. It must be said of the latter that his Christmas bill this year is the most sumptious yet offered to the public in Edmonton. Mr. Slate is chef at the Pendennie Hotel, and is ever on the lookout for a cafe of his own.

Mrs. Lewis is much improved at this writing..C. J. Shoeman and Z. W. Mitchell have been suffering with rheumatism in their shoulder and back, respectively.. Green Bean, who is down from his homestead at Athabasca Landing, together with Zack Robinson, met a serious accident while clearing some property north of the city. Mr. Bean's axe slipped and cut his foot close to the bone. Mr. Bean's immediate recovery is wished for..Rev. Smith, of the Church of God, is back from the southern part of the province where he has been for several weeks in the interest of his church..Mr. McGhee has gone to Wagoner, Oklahoma, to pay his mother a visit and will be gone several weeks. It is understood that Mr. McGhee will get married while away..The municipal elections, held on Monday the 13th, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Lee over his opponent, Alderman Robert Manson. Edmonton has enjoyed a prosperous year under Mayor Lee and voted with the spirit "Let well enough alone." Alderman George S. Armstrong was re-elected, together with James D. Hyndman, J. W. Mound and J. H. Millar, for the four vacancies in the council. P. N. Butchard, Dr. Ferris and J. H. Clarke were elected school board trustees, and H. Milton Martin and A. T. Cushman as separate school trustees by acclamation.. The men running into Edmonton over the Canadian Northern are enjoying two nights and three day's lay-over at this end during the holidays..Word has been received from Camrose of the success of J. W. Thompson of that city, who owns the only theater in that city. Mr. Thompson also runs an up to date cafe there, owning his site, which is right on Front street, across from the depot, and next to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Camrose is a growing town of Alberta, and is conceded to be the fourth largest city of Alberta. Two branch railway spurs from Edmonton will strike that city when completed..The new twelve foot clock is being installed in the new magnificent postoffice. This clock is the largest in the province..The Daily Capital made its first appearance Monday, the 13th, and reflected great credit, both on the city and the publisher..Leave all news matter, advertisements, subscriptions, changes of address or any complaint of not receiving THE FREEMAN, etc., with Clifford C. Mitchell, the Edmonton correspondent. Call 240 Jasper avenue, east. Phone 1637, or address P. O. Box 845.

WANTED

To communicate with a good Christian, congenial, settled woman, about 35-45 years old, for matrimonial purposes. I am dark brown, good Christian, strictly temperate, energetic, have a fine homestead and can furnish the best of references. Address Mose Riley, 532 Isabella Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Cana.

A MONEY MAKER

Get your money working for you. Test the earning power of it by buying Wyoming Consolidated Asbestos Stock at 25 cents per share. Only cost you 12½ cents per share in cash and 12½ cents per share to be paid out of the dividends. Certificate issued as soon as half of the total amount of your stock is paid up. Can be bought on the installment plan, 5 per cent. off for cash in full. The mill is built and all of the machinery will be in running order in a few weeks' time, when they will commence producing, and the stock will then rise at least 100 per cent above the present price. For a safe investment, large and quick dividends, buy this stock, as there is only a limited amount to be sold at this price. Act quick and secure a block of this valuable stock. Call for full information at 240 Jasper Avenue East. Address John T. Armatage, P. O. Box 802, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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Persons coming to Edmonton drop into the Popular Barber's Shop
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Shampooing, Massaging and Hair Cutting made a specialty. Razors honed. Bath in connection.
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Notice to the Traveling Public:
Theatrical parties wishing engagements write to J. W. Thompson, proprietor Thompson's Theater (only theater in Camrose).
Finest cafe in the city in connection. Directly across from depot.
P. O. Box 638, Camrose, Alberta.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO THE READERS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS FREEMAN

The New Year should find each reader of The Freeman fully awake to the opportunities of the ensuing year, and it is for the purpose of pointing out a number of unexcelled opportunities in the great Canadian Northwest that we ask your earnest consideration to the following facts:

1. Investors in the Common Stock of our Company this year will receive a dividend of Fifteen (15) Per Cent on every investment.
2. Every dollar received for Common Stock is wisely invested in the best value-increasing Land Propositions possible to obtain, either City, Farm or Town-Site.
3. Our Voucher System absolutely protects each Investor and insures every one the full benefit of the wisest and best investments that can be made in Western Canada.
4. Americans have invested in Land Deals alone, during the past year, in this province $10,000,000; in Lumber and Mines, $5,000,000; in Packing Plants, $5,000,000; Implement Distributing Houses, $4,000,000. Are you going to wait until the best is gone?
5. Choice land can be purchased through our Company for from $10 to $12 an acre, which in the course of a few years will be selling for from $40 to $75 an acre.
6. Judicious investments in new Town-Site propositions will net from 25 to 50 per cent.
7. Why not share in these enormous profits while these opportunities last?
8. The Loyal Legion Co-Operative Investment Co., Limited, has been organized for the purpose of giving the wage-earners abroad an opportunity of sending in their small amounts for investment in the wonderful opportunities of this new and growing country with the privilege of sharing alike the profits.
9. We are receiving from England and Foreign countries many remittances for investment under our system, and the following statement just issued to the public through the daily press of this city will suggest the result: "The Company's first year's dividends will equal 15 per cent on Common Stock." "Any purchaser now dissatisfied with his purchase from any department of this Company can surrender papers and receive back his money in full, with interest at 10 per cent." This applies to every transaction of this Company during the past year.
10. Write for full information and do not hesitate to invest, however small your earnings may be, in Canadian propositions.

Address THE LOYAL LEGION CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED,
240 Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. P. O. Box 802.

GRAND SOUTHERN TOUR

Of the Well Known Comedians

WILLIAMS & STEVENS

And Their Famous Stock Company, in a Repertoire of Original Musical Comedy Successes.

"Mushmouth Johnson In The Oil Trust"
"Four Wise Guys"
"Richest Man In Georgia"
"Underground Railroad"
"Who Is Jones When Jones Is At Home"

THE above shows can be arranged to suit the managers. Everything is new—new songs, costumes, entire new dress for every show. Carrying the original company that supported WILLIAMS & STEVENS during their long run at the Pekin Theater and Monogram Theater, Chicago, also during their successful run at the Temple Theater, New Orleans, La. It's remembered that Williams & Stevens opened that beautiful playhouse and produced all of the above plays with howling success. The company consists of ten people, including the two stars, Williams & Stevens. Managers in Memphis, Jackson, Knoxville, Charleston, Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, Atlanta, Macon, write in for open time. Will play any city in the South that can guarantee a week for this company.

ADDRESS
WM. FOSTER, Director of Tour
WM. FOSTER MUSIC COMPANY
3025 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jas Grundy of the Water Melon Trust

MR. JAMES GRUNDY.

COATES & GRUNDY'S FAMOUS WATER-MELLON TRUST

Sherman Coates

MR. SHERMAN COATES.

Greetings of the Yuletide to all the Profession.

MRS. SUE GRUNDY.

This famous organization is now in the eleventh year of its unqualified success and is engaged at present as a special attraction with the Sam De Vere Burlesque Company. This company has stood alone for many years on its merits as a feature in the two burlesque wheels of America. They began back in the early nineties, with the Sheridan and Flynn big sensation, and was an instantaneous hit from the very start. The characters subsequently developed have stood out prominently in each individual instance. Mr. Sherman Coates, the manager of the act, has often been mentioned as the only eligible substitute that could fill satisfactorily the shoes of the late George Walker as a "Straight" man. Many engagements are at present open to him from various managers, to all of which he turns a deaf ear unless his engagement would envolve the entire "Watermelon Trust." James Grundy is considered one of the cleverest colored comedians (without cork) on the American stage. His antics are droll and eccentric. As a dancer he has not a single peer. Mr. Grundy's comedy is always timely and well thought out, keeping abreast with the latest and most popular current matter. The ladies of this act are famous for their beautiful costumes. They are the wives of the two male members of the act, and have been identified with it from the first. As singers and dancers they are in the front rank, and have contributed much to the ultimate success of the sketch.

MRS. LULU COATES.

THE NEGRO'S INTERNAL DISEASE.

By Nannie H. Burroughs, Louisville, Ky.

I belong to a race of energy and capacity. We have just turned our faces toward the rising sun. We have just learned to read, understandingly, the prophesy concerning Etheopia. With God's help we can and must bring this prophesy to pass.

The first thing we need is a RENOVATING EDUCATION that will train the mind, enlighten the soul and discipline the body in every essential function of wholesome living. To carry out this program we must first dismiss all the SELF-APPOINTED RACE LEADERS and PROBLEM-SOLVER who have occupied the center of the stage for the past forty-five years, making hot air speeches that have brought about a moral DEFORM instead of a moral REFORM. Relieved of this army of parasites the sane, sober, men and women, full of faith and force, should unite in a broad beneficent movement that will reach the HOME LIFE of the masses.

The home is the citadel, and the question with us at this hour is, "Can our schools include in their ciriculum a thorough course that will teach our WOMEN how to create and maintain homes in honor and purity?" If we do not take up this line of PRACTICAL WORK the race will not go forward as rapidly as it should in this day of opportunity. We must make several changes in our educational program. Negro girls are not being trained as they should for the work they must do.

The homes are not much improved by those who come out of most of our institutions of learning. The fault is not always with the school. Many of them do creditable work, but the fault is with the ciriculum. What is taught is not what most of our girls need. The courses of study are so arranged that they get a smattering of the ESSENTIAL THINGS. As a result, not ten per cent. of the girls who come out of school are prepared to do the ORDINARY things in an extraordinary way. We enter no protest against girls getting all of the little science given in the average school, but nine-tenths of the Negro girls must HOUSEKEEP for themselves or for somebody else, must COOK for themselves or for somebody else; they must WASH for themselves or for somebody else; they must SEW for themselves or for somebody else. Therefore, when they reach the age of fourteen, two-thirds of their time should be given to the preparation of their minds, their hearts and their hands for their LIFE WORK. We should have well equipped schools, giving themselves WHOLLY to this great work.

Our girls need an education that is EXCEEDINGLY PRACTICAL, and above all, one that is MARKETABLE. All of our educational institutions should give more attention to the DEVELOPMENT OR CHARACTER. We know the conditions surrounding most of the girls in their homes, and the schools must do much of the work that should be done at home, until we turn to that great work of preparing women to make homes.

We would have it understood, first, last and always, that no substantial moral uplift of the race is possible without highly qualified women to teach righteousness and truth at the fire-side, and no woman has any right at the head of a home who is lacking in the knowledge of home-making and is wanting in the disposition to keep a home.

The Negro home must be reached. The schools must make the women to help reach them. We are turning out too many piano players and not enough bread makers, bed-makers, floor-sweepers and linen washers. We not only have an aversion to working in the homes of others, but will not work in our own homes. Education that does not teach the dignity of labor is doing the race more harm than good.

Properly endowed, there is not a Negro woman in this country who can not compel for herself recognition, and who can not make for herself a place somewhere in the great army of proficient workers.

We are losing our places in the domestic realm because we are not SKILLED WORKMEN. THOROUGHNESS and EFFICIENCY must be made synonymous with the word NEGRO.

The Negro barber is disappearing. He failed to keep pace with progress and fit up his shop with modern appliances. The Negro bootblack has been supplanted. He insisted on carrying his box under his arm when men demanded shoe parlors furnished with leather couches and machines to do the work in a hurry.

The Negro waiter is not so much in evidence. You have but to travel through the North, East and West to see that our places are being taken in the industrial realm, and the Negro man is being driven to the street corner to loaf or take a more meanial position.

The Negro woman is not being so rapidly supplanted, and yet she is being pushed out. There is hope for her if she will only meet the demands for TRAINED help. This is our best opportunity to make friends for the race and to discredit much that is being said that is derogatory to us. By our own well doing in the homes in which we are employed we can make friends for the entire race. It is well for us to make up our minds to do our best in the positions open to us, for if we fail in this we will not go up, but will go down the employment scale. We can change public sentiment and wipe out prejudice by efficient service in whatever position we serve. It will take training—it requires character—to make us see this just now. But **God grant that we will see it, and see it before it is too late.**

Our next weak spot is our conduct in [illegible] the YOUNG NEGRO is loud and boistrous in public carriers and on the streets. Have these Negroes been touched by our schools? Our enemies say they have. Have they been trained at home? Their conduct lays the charge at the mother's knee.

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS.

We are forever talking about what prejudice is keeping us from doing, and we are willing to admit that prejudice is keeping many a Negro from making valuable contributions to the world's work, but prejudice is NOT hindering the Negro WOMAN from keeping her home, herself and her children clean, pure and unspotted. Prejudice is not making the Negro LABORER. spend his earnings for liquor instead of for fuel, food and clothing. Prejudice is not making the upper class Negro divorce himself from the race, but, on the contrary, it should make him resolve to do all in his power to get the ENTIRE RACE ready to demand better treatment and a greater opportunity to earn its bread. Prejudice is not making the young Negro man shun responsibilities and live in rented hall rooms or in a trunk rather than marry a good woman and give the race another good home. Prejudice is not making the young Negro like creased trousers better than he does a bank account, and dives better than good homes.

Prejudice is not making the young Negro woman scorn the church and spend her time in skating rinks, five-cent theaters, dance halls and on the streets late and early. These are the things that operate against us far more than prejudice. We have some INTERNAL DISEASES that must be cured by the right kind of home training and the right kind of schooling.

WHAT ACTRESSES ARE PAID IN SALARIES.

The public seems to be interested in the question of salaries paid women on the stage. It is a subject that has been greatly exaggerated, and one about which it is really difficult to make any fixed statement. It is variable—according to a girl's talents, the demand she has created for her services, and her business ability.

The average salary does not exceed from fifty to seventy-five dollars a week. There are a great number paid less than this and many paid more. In first-class companies the salaries may run from seventy to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a week, exclusive of leading roles. I am not speaking of the "extras," who have to content themselves with eight and ten dollars a week, but of those playing the "speaking" parts.

Of course, with progress the salary increases. A leading woman's salary may range from seventy-five to three hundred dollars, according to the management and the class of attraction in which she appears, and in certain cases it may reach a still higher figure.

In the case of stars, they receive generous salaries, and in most instances a percentage of the receipts, while an independent star, under her own management, adds the entire profit to her bank account.

At the first glance it seems as if the young woman on the stage receives a very liberal remuneration. She does, but her expenses are considerably larger than they would be in almost any other vocation. She will undoubtedly have to travel much, and that means constant hotel bills. In large cities this will probably amount to fourteen dollars a week—at two dollars a day—while in smaller towns the hotels are usually cheaper. Then, her laundry and other petty but necessary expenses mount up to at least twenty dollars a week.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN ACTRESS.

By C. J. P.

To be perfectly frank at the very beginning, it should be stated that an actress—a true actress, I mean—is born, not made. Why? Because the chief qualities which she must possess are born with her; she must have health, strength, a good physique, brains, aptitude, imagination, memory and judgment. These aside from a generous share of instictive talent and a goodly quantity of that indescribable and indefinable something which we call magnetism. Some of these essentials any girl will at once perceive are not to be cultivated. Therefore is the true actress born and not made. I have not placed personal beauty in the category of essentials, because it is not essential, but an indisputed aid. I say this because one need only to go over the list of the greatest actresses to see at once that they were not and are not all beautiful women.

Genius always rises above personal beauty, but it must be true genius. And as there is so little absolute genius in the world, an attractive face becomes an assistance to the actress.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

By Chas. J. Parker.

On this day one year ago, passed us on the road of life,
Heavily burdened with woes and strife,
Struggling onward to a goal unknown,
Following the light that God has shown.
Our hearts grow faint, we cry in prayer,
For fear the light fails before we get there.
Onward we wander, our progress is slow.
Behold! a light on yonder shore,
Whisk! we are across at the angels' bidding.
We have reached the goal, and to God thanksgiving,
We behold the star of the early morn,
Betokening glad tidings, the Christ is born.

The Eureka Comb is on sale at The Freeman office, 225 Indiana avenue.

WANTED

Colored performers at the Pekin Theatre, Lexington, Ky. Write C. J. Parker, Booking Agent.

THE FREEMAN
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
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GEORGE L. KNOX,
Publisher and Managing Editor.
ELWOOD C. KNOX,
Business Manager.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1909.

PEACE.

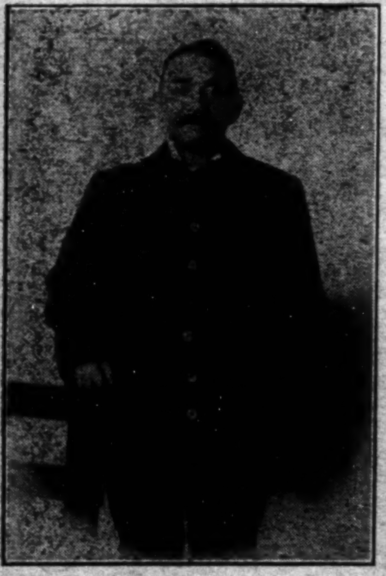
"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." And this shall be the sign unto you: Ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth PEACE, GOOD WILL toward men."—St. Luke, 2. 11-14.

Thus the occasion for the universal celebration of Christmas day. A child had been born, a son given; the government placed upon His shoulder; His name called "Wonderful Counselor, the Everlasting Father. The Prince of Peace—He brought peace and good will. He spoke the law of peace in these words: "As ye would that men do unto you, do ye also unto them." "He that is greatest among you let him be as he that doth serve." Herein lies the strength of Christian teaching; it is in accord with the "Vis Medicatrixx Nature." The healing of the nations must come by that plan. There is no other. What harmony, what symmetry there is with this plan. It accords with truth, with love, with liberty, and with light. Peace He brought and peace He left. "My peace I leave with you." Would to God we could see it more manifest among the nations of men this Xmas day. When we look at the following named countries we feel sad to note the turbulent condition of affairs prevailing: Japan, China, India, Persia, Russia, Turkey, West Indies, Central America, and the United States. All are affected with great internal troubles; none of them dare to take a sound night's sleep; each country has to keep its ear to the ground to note the degrees beneath the murmuring shallows of the deep. There are wars, and rumor of wars. Nations threatening to rise up against nations; states in open rebellion to the United States; parents against children, and vice versa; husbands against wives, and vice versa; violence and murder rampant. None seem to let the Wonderful Counselor, the Prince of Peace control. If the world's peace shall come, it must come through Him, the author and finisher.

"Not by might, but My spirit," saith the Lord. We wish all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and trust that the Lord will life us His countenance upon you and give you peace, and in the new year enable nations and peoples of every race and tribe to observe the rule of the blessed Saviour: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them."

THE MAN WHO MADE MEXICAN CHILI FAMOUS.

Tom Garcia, a real Mexican, who runs a restaurant at 331 Indiana avenue, was probably the first man to ever make and sell real chili con carni in this city. Some years ago he started a restaurant in a very small room in North Capitol avenue, and in about three months had one-half of the town crowding in the little shack that he had, buying chili in bowls and buckets as fast as he could make it. After staying there for a year or more his business demanded that he move in the large, spacious room that he now has. Here he is meeting with unbounded success because of the way in which he is delivering the goods to everybody. He not only serves Spanish dishes, but also American. Give him a call.


TOM GARCIA.

SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Miss Bessie Johnson and Mr. W. C. Cowley were married at the First Baptist Church, Thursday night, December 16. Rev. W. M. Carter performed the ceremony....Mr. Jack Napier and Miss Sallie Hill will be married December 25, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Abernathia....Rev. E. M. Gipson, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, has returned from Carbon Hill to take charge of his work. ....Miss Minnie Codwright, of Huntsville, Ala., is visiting Mr. William Moore, Tuscumbia....Mrs. Mamie Johnson's little daughter is very sick at her home in Tuscumbia....The Merriwether Bros.' grand moving picture exhibition was very good and was enjoyed by a large audience.

COONEY A PROGRESSIVE SON OF HAM.

The above picture is a fair likeness of Mr. George Cooney and son, or "big and little George," as they call the pair. Mr. Cooney runs and owns a first-class saloon at 1313 North Senate avenue, where he enjoys the patronage of the best people in the north end of the city. Mr. Cooney is about twenty-five years old, and was born in Glasscow, Ky. He is a spirited race man, and a very good entertainer all the way round. He is successful because he is a clever mixer.

GEORGE COONEY & SON.

TAYLOR EXTENDS GREETINGS TO ALL.

Mr. G. H. Taylor, better known as "Friend Harvey" by the boys, and who is owner of the Abyssinia Hotel and bar, at 325 and 329 Indiana avenue, extends greetings to all, hoping everybody a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Mr. Taylor has one of the finest buffets in the city, carrying the highest grades of cigars, tobacco, wines and liquors obtainable. He also has a first-class pool room in which the best of tables have been installed, also an old telephone, with Main 6208 as the number, which is at your disposal. Mr. Taylor sees to it that the best of service is given all and that good order is maintained.

G. H. TAYLOR.

J. BERNI BARBOUR HAVING GREAT SUCCESS

Now Writing Exclusively for Pantage and Northwestern Circuits.

J. Berni Barbour, the well-known piano teacher and a clever composer, is writing exclusively for Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker and the Pantage and Northwestern Circuits. He is also writing and staging plays for both circuits, and is meeting with flattering success. Mr. Barbour is the composer of such songs as "Babe, I'm Learnin' to Love You," "She Had Seen Better Days" and "I'll Meet You in Seattle," Nineteen and Nine." He now has a studio at 1236 Weller street, with Old Phone 8703, at Seattle, Wash., where he does piano arranging and writes plays, sketches and melody scores.

PERU, IND.

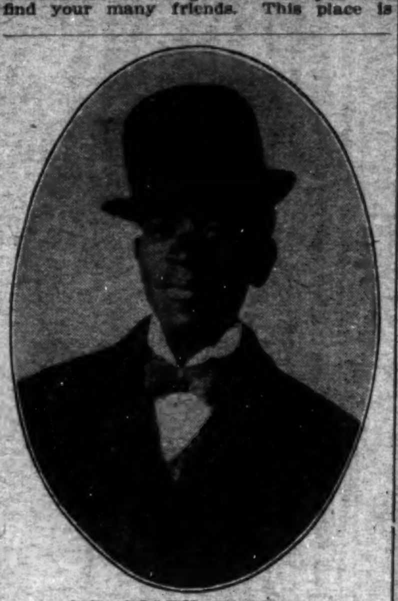
Special to THE FREEMAN.

Mrs. Charles Mass has improved in health after a long illness....Mrs. Frank Mass is ill....Mrs. Julia Turner was at Indianapolis to see the "Red Moon" show.

THE COACHMAN'S EXCHANGE READY FOR BUSINESS.

Messrs. Twine and Frazier Extend Public Invitation to Call.

Messrs. Scott Frazier and Lee Twine have gone to a good deal of expense in fitting and stocking up with the most complete line of "wet goods" that can be found in any sample room in the city. Call and sample a first-class line of wines and whiskies. Quick and polite service at all times. They have a first-class pool and billiard parlor in connection. The Coachman's Exchange is where you will find your many friends. This place is centrally located at 1304 North Senate avenue, this city. Messrs. Lee Twine and Scott Frazier are the proprietors.


MR. SCOTT FRAZIER.

One Dollar sent to this office during the month of December will secure the race's leading journal for one year.

THE THREE MITCHELLS QUIT THE STAGE

Mrs. Mitchell Will Retire to Take Voice Culture.

What do you think of it? The three Mitchells will give up their act in vaudeville and the show business, for a while, anyway. That is, Mr. Mitchell says so, and he ought to know. It isn't because anybody is sore or that they have lost their health or that they could not make good at all. What was it? Well, you see, Mrs. Mitchell has always had a good voice—one that everybody has been talking about for some time. "Why don't you get your voice cultivated, Mrs. Mitchell? You have such a good voice that it is a shame to let it go to ruin, as it seems you are doing," and another friendly adviser says: "Mr. Mitchell, if I had a voice like your wife's, I'd get it cultivated, and then get double the salary I am now getting." Mr. Mitchell heard such talk so often that he finally accepted the plan, although it was with much difficulty, on account of the splendid name and reputation, along with a heavy booking of dates, ranging far into the future, for the Three Mitchells. In March Mr. Mitchell will join hands with Mr. Shelton Brooks and the team name will be known as Mitchell and Brooks. The team will play all the big vaudeville time here, and then will go to London, England.

MR. JESSE MITCHELL.

MRS. JESSE MITCHELL.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

The musicale given in the Fair Park Auditorium, Tuesday night, under the auspices of the joint trustee board of the five lodges of the Knights of Pythias, was a financial success and very largely attended, each participant acquitting himself with credit. The board votes its thanks for each brave Knight in the city. A neat sum was realized for the new Castle Hall.....The many friends of young Jackson regret his death, which occurred Wednesday. Boys should be more careful with their guns, and parents should be more careful with the training of their children and see that they go to school. ....Editor W. E. King was the honored guest of the citizens of Ellis county this week, and lectured to a large number of them at Ennis Tuesday night, on things which will help to better conditions of the race....Miss Lucinda Dewar made a flying trip to the Fort this week....Mrs. Agnes Scott, or Clarksville, is visiting relatives here and friends in the city.... The new pastors in the city have begun work among the people of their various charges....The teachers of Dallas and Denton county were in session for four days here at the county court house. Many interesting subjects were discussed.... There is evidence of much improvement among our people toward the right, in which we are all concerned....Bad boys are made to step about in Dallas these days, and they must go to school, or parents or guardians must answer why they do not....See J. G. Griffin for this paper at once, while the rates are cheap—$1 per year—190 Main street.

COLUMBUS, GA.

A brilliant affair, and one of widespread interest, was the wedding of Miss Viola Adam and Mr. Curtis William, on Monday night, December 13, 1909. Dr. Carter performed the ceremony. The bride is a beautiful and popular young lady, and Mr. William is a well-known and prominent young man in the scientific world. ....Chas. H. Jones is a young, rising phrenologist who is rapidly coming to the front in his profession....Ulysses S. Jones, the renowned colored magician of Atlanta, Ga., was once agent of The Freeman in Columbus, Ga., where he spent his boyhood days....Mrs. Ed N. De Neal will leave for Palmetto, Fla., at an early date....Mr. and Mrs. Squire Searcy are visiting Mrs. Vinie Jones, on Seventh street and Fifth avenue.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

On December 19 the Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., spent Sunday with Pilgrim Baptist Church. He preached helpful sermons both morning and evening, and in the afternoon he delivered a lecture on Africa, which proved to be quite instructive. Subscriptions to the amount of over $100 were received and about $50 in cash, to help promote this great work of foreign missions. He advocates Negro literature, Negro dolls and Negro calendars for our people.... The Charity Ball given on the 30th of November was under the auspices of representatives of all the Negro churches in St. Paul. The idea was conceived by Mrs. J. E. Cloak and successfully carried out under her management....Mr. J. H. Burrell is again on the sick list....While in the city Rev. L. G. Jordan was the guest of Mr. J. H. Hickman, Rondo street. He left Monday for Des Moines, Ia.... Rev. McDonald will be here and take charge of Pilgrim Baptist Church on Sunday, January 2....Miss Ida Mae Johnson has been engaged as pipe organist at the morning service at Pilgrim Baptist Church....Mr. L. J. Thompson has bought out the Grille Restaurant, on East Third street....The fair given by the St. James A. M. E. Church this week is proving to be quite a success. Last Tuesday night there was a mock trial given by Sunday Forum of Minneapolis, with Mr. Philip Hale as chairman....Mrs. Anna Robinson, Aurora avenue, has been suffering with an attack of appendicitis....The management of the West End Branch Y. W. C. A. wishes to call the attention of the young girls and women to the free reading rooms and the literature classes. The rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Mrs. B. L. Lewis is on duty until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Mrs. Guernsey in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night. All girls and ladies in sympathy with the work are cordially invited to inspect the rooms....Mrs. Marcia Valley is clerking at the Emporium Department Store.... Get The Freeman each week from Henry Crawford, the popular news agent.

Dorfman's, That's All.

Where will we buy our CHRISTMAS BOTTLE GOODS? We can supply all your wants in price, quality and quantity. Mail and telephone orders our specialty. Phones. Old, Main, 3348; New, 5058K.
The Dorfman Liquor Co.,
311 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

EVERY LADY READ THIS.

Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it FREE to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it FREE. Address MRS. A. B. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT
THE
North Fork Coal & Iron Co.,
3724 State Street, Chicago???
If Not, a 2 Cent Stamp Will Inform You.

Read the following CAREFULLY:

This Gigantic Negro Corporation, with a capital stock of $500,000, in its ability to make good, is determined to restore confidence to the people.

The basis upon which the corporation has maintained its standard is shown in its increased assets of the Company, which raised its stock from $2.50 market value to $5 per share, which are issued fully paid and non-assessable.

Persons seeking honest investment where their money is safe and has an unlimited earning value had better buy now, because as the stock rises in value it always gets further from the ability of those who desire to purchase.

Our mines are now in operation, and we will have 3,000 tons of coal ready for the market in the next thirty days.
For further information, call or write us.
JOHN W. HARDY, President.

Sunny Side Cafe
Xmas Greetings.
All are welcome. Finest wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco. Bottled in bond goods our specialty. Visitors always welcome.
W. H. OSBORNE, Prop., - 516 9th St., Louisville, Ky.

Must Raise $5,000
IN TWO WEEKS
Sale Began Dec. 7, '09
Unseasonable weather forces us to make
A Tremendous Sacrifice
on Shoes, which will be sold at almost
GIVE AWAY PRICES.
Wauk E-Z Shoe Store,
147 North Illinois Street.

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Carter's Specials
Sweater Coats............$1.00
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THE HABERDASHERY STORE
YOU CAN'T MISS IT,
NEXT TO STUCKY'S DRUG STORE.

Buy Your Next Hat at the
New Hat House
131 N. Illinois St., Opp. Terminal Station
All Styles and Colors.
$1.00 AND $2.00
Furnishings at Popular Prices.
A. BAUER & COMPANY.

Xmas
Slippers & Shoes
for the
Whole Family.
PONTIAC'S
COLUMBIA SHOE STORE,
316 W. Washington St. Six doors west of State House.

The Stage.

The Marshalls played at the Grand opera house, White Plains, New York, December 18, where they were a big hit.

The Thompsons—Lizzie and Thomas—are en route with the Lacey Bros. Minstrels. Regards to all in and out of the profession.

Sam Shelton, the Texas Rose Bud, and former comedian of Barylar's New York Crackerjack company, is very ill at Washington, D. C.

J. B. Norton, the reliable stage manager of Allen's Minstrel, is still with the big show and wishes everybody a merry Xmas and happy New Year. Regards to Jack Copeland and Sam Davis. Write in care The Freeman.

The Sunny South Company has about one more month in New York State, then they will go West. James Turner, stage manager, hurt his hip and has been unable to do his skating in his act, but is much better at this writing.

Richard P. Mathews, of the team of Cumby and Mathews, now playing the Majestic Theater, Charleston, W. Va., sends regards to William Coates, Marion Brooks, Ed Green and James E. Simpson and dog, Royal, and wishes them to write him.

The Marvelous La She writes: "I have just closed at Williston, North Dakota, on the Fisher circuit and will open on the Webster circuit, Fargo, North Dakota, December 26. My act goes good, and I expect to come east in March. Regards to all friends.

Doc Blair, of the Al G. Fields Minstrels, wishes to announce the marriage of Mr. Carl W. Lee and Miss Edith Washington, of Columbus, which took place on December 20, at Columbus, O. Mr. Lee has been traveling with the Al G. Fields Minstrels for five years.

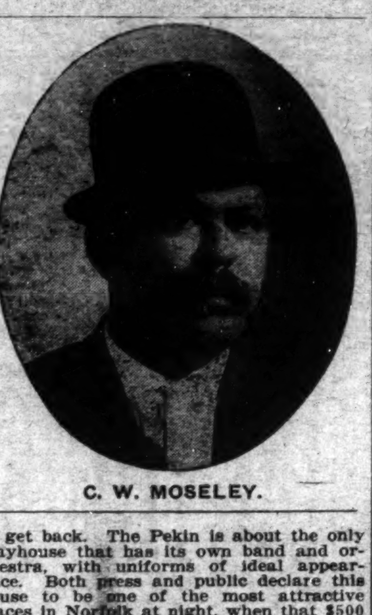
The Dixie Trio, composed of Whitney Viney, Nina DeMouthe and Sdyney Carter, have just completed their successful tour over the Pantages circuit and are now playing the International Western time, and will fill a fourteen weeks' engagement. Mr. Viney has proven himself to be a very clever comedian, while he is very ably supported by Nina DeMouthe annd Sydney Carter. Miss DeMouthe is singing Mr. Carter's latest song success, "I Didn't Know You Then, but I Certainly Know You Now," while Mr. Carter is scoring a great hit singing, "Life Is but a Game of Chance." Mr. Viney sends regards to all friends and especially P. G. Lowery.

TRIBBLES IS VERY MUCH MISSED.

The part of "Lilly White," as played by Miss Toosie Allen, in Cole and Johnson's "Red Moon" play, is done very well by Miss Allen, when one considers what a difficult character tris "modern Topsy" is and the short period of experiennce Miss Allen has had with the part. But Mr. Tribbles is very sadly missed because Miss Allen plays "Lilly" in such a weak manner, and this part is an important one in this show. Andrew Tribbles got as much out of this part, nearly, as did Bob Cole in the actual star comedy part. The public laughed heartily at Tribbles whenever he appeared upon the stage, because Tribbles did something to provoke us to do so. Everybody was sadly disappointed in "Lilly White" of this season, because she had amused us so greatly heretofore, and now she seemed so dull that we could readily long to see Tribbles as Lilly once more.

MOSELEY'S SUCCESS AS A THEATER OWNER.

Mr. C. W. Moseley, the well-known owner and manager of the Pekin Theater at Norfolk, Va., is one of the first Negroes to run a theater in the State of Virginia. The Pekin opened on the 1st of January of this year, and has been running very successfully ever since. Mr. Moseley is a performer himself, having traveled with some of the largest road shows in the country, filling the positions of principal comedian in some and stage director in others. By having twenty years' experience in the business there is no reason why he should not be successful. He is a member of the C. V. B. A. Since the opening of the Pekin Theater Mr. Moseley has had on the bills of that house some of the very best performers in the business. One thing that is of much credit to him is that every performer that ever worked at the Pekin has always been glad to get back. The Pekin is about the only playhouse that has its own band and orchestra, with uniforms of ideal appearance. Both press and public declare this house to be one of the most attractive places in Norfolk at night, when that $500 electric sign, which is elevated fifty feet above the street, is turned on, together with six hundred and fifty other lights—red, blue and white—making this little playhouse one grand, gorgeous scene. It is the pride of the city, as well as the colored business section of Norfolk. The manager wishes to hear from good performers at all times.


C. W. MOSELEY.

BILLY M'LAIN WRITES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, France, December 11.—Tonight is the great fight between McVey and Joe Jeanette, and all Paris will go to see the fight. I open Monday, December 13, at the Oxford, and I have come to Paris to produce a new burlesque show and play a part in it. I am managing such fighters as George Gunther, Frank Crozier, Irslinger and Young Sydney of Boston, Mass. I understand that Abbie Mitchell is going to be in this new burlesque show I am producing, or "Revue," as they call it here.

Yours as B. 4,

BILLY McCLAIN.

143 Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.

THE ACT THAT STARTS YOU TO SMILING, THEN LAUGHING AND LEAVES THEM ALL SCREAMING.

A word about this fast, rapid singing, dancing and talk team that has taken the managers of the middle West off their feet. This act is considered the Broumble Act off and on the stage. In plain, its the best dress act in the West. It needs a little introduction to the show world. Mr. Saparo first came to public notice by his clever work as straight man for the well-known all around actor, Bennie Jones, now one of the leading lights of Cole and Johnson's Red Moon Company. The team of Saparo and Jones parted because Mr. Saparo had decided to quit the stage to enter into business, but ill health put a short ending to his business career. The doctor advised open air and excitement, also advised him to take up his stage work again. About this time Mr. Campbell met with a sad accident, by losing his brother, who was known all over the world, the famous Campbell Bros., Bunk and Manzie.

Saparo and Campbell, Formerly With Bennie Jones and Campbell Brothers, Respectively.

The Campbell Bros. had traveled from coast to coast, and had signed up a long contract to tour Europe, when the sad ending came. Mr. Manzie Campbell had about made up his mind to retire. He met Mr. Saparo, who was about to reenter the business again. The love of the foot lights always has its charm for an actor, and it needed but little persuading to cause Mr. Campbell to change his mind. In short, the walls of a dozen booking agents donned the photos of Saparo and Campbell. The team was booked on a good time before they rehearsed the act. The act has not been organized a year yet, and they have not lost a week only on their own accord. Beginning with the new year they start out with a block of fifteen weeks for the Western Vaudeville Association. The act is billed as "The Act That Starts You to Smiling, Then Laughing, and Leaves Them All Screaming."

A merry Christmas and many a happy New Year to all.

CUMBY AND MATHEWS MAKING GOOD.

The team of Cumby and Mathews opened at the Majestic Theater, Charleston, W. Va., and they certainly made good. Mr. Cumby sang "If I Could Only Dream that Dream Again," and Mr. Mathews rendered "Nobody but the Gin Fizz Man," and both won return engagements with those two popular ditties. The act is called "The Coon and the Tramp," and to say that Billy Cumby, in the comedy part, is not funny, and Richard Mathews, in the straight, is not clever, would be putting it wrong. On the same bill are the team of Tyler and James—some hard people to beat—but Bland and Jones have won the hearts of the people of Charleston. The manager of this very pretty little theater is well pleased with the show this week.

TAKES CHARGE OF STAR THEATER.

C. P. Stinson, the banjoist, has taken charge of the Star Theater, in Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., and will make an effort to run a colored stock company and vaudeville combined. This will be the first time that Pittsburg ever had a colored professional stock company. The management intends to make this a strictly first-class family theater.

GEM THEATER AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Gem is now in great shape. Miss Lula "Too Sweet" is back with us and writing some good plays. Mr. John Moore, our master violinist, is back after seven months' vacation, and also Mr. Harry Jefferson, our trap drummer, has joined hands after a year's vacation, and Mrs. Jefferson is doing fine. Mrs. Sallie Zeek, Floyd Fisher and Rosie Moore, and Susie Johnson, our soubrettes, send regards to Cole and Cole, and Carter and Carter. Our stage manager, Big "Willie Too Sweet," is pleasing the proprietor, Silvio Compassi. Our Christmas play will be "Queen of the Wild West," by Miss Lulu "Too Sweet."

THE PEKIN THEATER, MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 23.—The Pekin Theater here is still doing fine business. The Goodloes are back again and everybody is glad to see them. Mr. Goodloe is still stage manager, and is putting on good shows. The Jennings and the Bansoms are still making big hits with their doubles. Miss Laura Smith and Johnnie Lee did a swell turn last week, which was the hit of the town. Our musicians are always playing sweet, high-class overtures. The whole company sends regards to all in and out of the profession. Mrs. Goodloe says "Hello!" to Nettie Taylor and Stella Stoval.

THE TAFT THEATER AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 23.—The Taft Theater offers one of the best bills of the season this week. The motion pictures were the best ever, and the vaudeville turns were a distinct hit with the large crowds. The program began with Arthur Brown, in an up-to-date monologue. The Taylors—Lovie and Nettie—scored a decided hit in their singing and most entirely fitted out with "Hol- dancing. The Taylors are booked solid for the season. A musical and comedy sketch by Hendon and Price, assisted by Arthur Young, was a delightful bit of comedy, and made a decided hit.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

(To J. Homer Tutt, in Memory of His Wife, Marie Bell.)

The curtain rises! And there you stand in the flush of youth,
Ready to take your part and weave the spell,
Swaying the hearts of thousands as you will,
So real it seems, so close to life and truth!
While ringing cheers your name and presence calls
Before the footlights, as the curtain falls.

The play is over! And the lights burn pale and dim—
And you hear a far-off bell sadly toll
Above her flower-decked grave: "God rest her soul!"
Pleading that your heart should ever be at ease,
For the joy of love and perpetual light of peace
Wilt ever be with her who acted well her part—
She who was thy precious, sweet, sacred heart!

So now let the curtain fall, and ring the last sad bell;
Wife,—so loved and mourned—"Good-night—sleep well."

—Charles D. Marshall.

ROUTES.

RICHARDS AND PRINGLE'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS—Holly Springs, Miss., Dec., 27; Tupelo, 28; Columbus, 29; Aberdeen, 30; Corith, 31.

WM. McCABE'S GEORGIA TROUBADOURS—Madison, Minn., Dec. 26; Boyd, 27-28; Hazelrun, 29-30.

COLE AND JOHNSON, "RED MOON" COMPANY—Week of Dec. 26, Louisville, Ky., Avenue Theater.

S. H. DUDLEY, IN "HIS HONOR, THE BARBER"—Week of Dec. 26, Chicago, Ill.

BLACK PATTI MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY—Selma, Ala., Dec. 27; Montgomery, 28; Opelika, 29; Columbus, 30; Albany, 31.

JOHNSON AND WELLS—Grand Theater, Hamilton, O., week of Dec. 27.

PANKEY AND COOK—Week of Dec. 27, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

—THE—
"HOLTON"
BAND INSTRUMENTS
Are Used by the Best Colored Musicians in Preference to Any Other.

Mr. P. G. Lowery is considered one of the best colored cornet soloists in the world. He is also one of the most efficient bandmasters, being connected with the Wallace-Hagenbeck show the past season. He himself used the "New Proportion" cornet, and has his band alton" instruments. His opinion of our instruments is worth reading:

BEDFORD, IND., Sept. 1.
Frank Holton, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Friend—After thoroughly testing the qualities of your "New Proportion" cornet you sent me, I found it a cornet for all lines of business. I have played all the standard makes, but for both business work and solo I find the "New Proportion" cornet THE cornet. I cheerfully recommend it to any one who wants the best.

P. G. LOWERY,
Cornet Soloist and Bandmaster.

"Holton" instruments are sold for cash or on installments. We allow a week's trial before the deal is closed, so there is absolutely no risk in purchasing them. The "Holton" is the instrument that is coming to be universally used and all up-to-date musicians should find out about them. Our catalogue and other literature free on request.

FRANK HOLTON CO.
2633 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill

Ford's Hair Pomade

Fifty years of success have proved the merits of this preparation.

What is more attractive than a beautiful head of hair? It has been the ambition of women in all ages. The use of **Ford's Hair Pomade** makes stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair **softer, more pliable** and glossy, easy to comb and arrange in any style desired consistent with its length, as long as the Pomade remains in the hair. This result may be obtained by one thorough application according to directions. Two to four applications a month will keep the hair in satisfactory condition, and two to four bottles, regular size, are usually sufficient for a year. Directions with every bottle.

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removes and prevents dandruff, invigorates the scalp and keeps it from getting harsh and dry, stops itching and prevents the hair from falling out or breaking off and gives it new life and vigor. Absolutely harmless. Used with splendid results even on children and infants. Delicately perfumed, its use is a constant pleasure. A most satisfactory toilet preparation for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Don't buy anything else alleged to be "just as good"; if you want the best results buy **Ford's Hair Pomade.** Look for this name—"Charles Ford, Prest."—on every package. If your druggist or local dealer cannot supply you with the genuine, we will send you

One bottle,	regular	size,	for	. .	$ .50
Three	"	"	"	. .	1.40
Six	"	"	"	. .	2.50
One	"	small	"	. .	.25

We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send Postal or Express Money Order. All orders shipped promptly on receipt of price.

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The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
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Agents Wanted Everywhere

YOUNG'S HOTEL AND BUFFET
Cafe and Restaurant
Louis Young, Prop. John Malone, Mgr.

Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Special 5 O'clock Sunday Dinners. Steam heat and bath. Open day and night. Phone, Grand, 2109. N. E. Cor 4th and Cedar Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

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in the city for your Holiday goods is at
H. EFROYMSON & CO.,
AVE. BARGAIN STORE,
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Come in and Let Us Prove It.

AT LIBERTY

The Singing Wonder, Eph Ferguson, and Minnie Anderson, the World's Greatest Jubilee and Concert Singers, in the one original crossfired talk songs and sketches. Address 3119 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

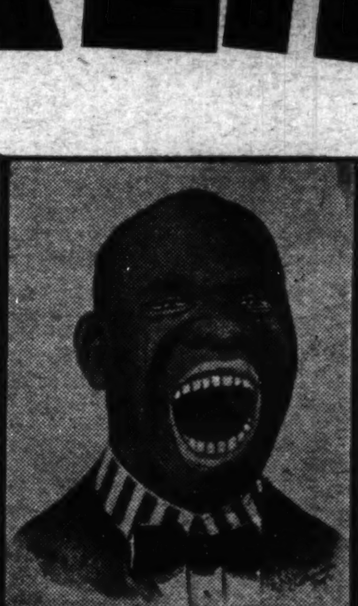
A NEW EPOCH IN NEGRO MINSTRELSY—TOUR BEGINS MARCH 1910

AMERICA'S OLDEST MINSTREL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

A Brand New Vehicle

Production Sumptuously Mounted

BILLY KERSANDS



THE FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL

MINSTRELS

The Minstrel King

Under Spacious Canvas

MANAGEMENT OF VOELCKEL AND JOLLIFE

WANTED PERFORMERS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, Address R. VOELCKEL, ROOM 601 TIMES BUILDING NEW YORK

Clem Harris opened up December 19 for a week's engagement at the Cleveland Theater, Cleveland, O.

Sam Shelton sends regards to Mat Marshall, Oma Crosby, Mamie Selly and friends. He is now at the Pekin Theater, Richmond, Va.

John H. Mosby has closed the season with Howe's Great London Shows, after thirty-nine weeks' engagement. He will return to his home, 253 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The show had a good season, closing December 25, to winter at Jacksonville, Fla. He sends regards to all.

Caldwell & Henry write from Chicago that they are now putting up three of their big acts, using from four to ten people, for the Western Vaudeville Association, as they go on the William Morris time in February with a new act entitled "Will I Get the Wife." They can be addressed at 3456 State street.

Cox & Cox are making a great success with their own song entitled "I Love the Mary Jane." I think they are great, but I am crazy about the gal that wears the opera cape, who takes the house by storm. Also Miss Carrie Hall has made a great success and has closed her first engagement and will leave for Memphis for Christmas. Miss Carrie Hall and the Cox & Cox tea mare well pleased with the manager, Mr. Chas. P. Bailey, and will recommend him to any professional. Best of all, the ghost walks every Saturday night.

F. R. (ACE.) BROOKS.

The manager of the Whangdoodle Trio, of Seattle, Wash., has added one more to the band, making it four pieces, and they are engaged at the Savoy Cafe, since the close of the A. Y. P. E.; and are making good. We play anything that's written to music, and singing is our specialty.

We are open for engagements for trips abroad. We are up-to-date, sober, and gentlemanly. During the seasons of 1908-09 I conducted a company of twelve performers at the White City here, and am in line for 1910. Regards to P. G. Lowery. First mandolin, F. R. Brooks, manager; second mandolin, J. P. Faulkner, tenor; 'cello, F. E. Lowry, baritone; harp, guitar, H. E. Mables, bass. Address 1010 Yesler Way, or Savoy Cafe.

TO OPEN A NEW THEATER IN FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., December 24.—Another new theater for colored people will open its doors for business here Christmas day. So far the house has not been named, and the name is to be secured through a voting contest. This theater is said to have the latest improvements, and well-known authorities say that it ranks with the best houses in the country. H. H. Bird, a man with a good reputation in the business, is interested as owner, and he has begun booking some of the strongest companies in the country for this house. It is safe to say that this house will make good, as it is centrally located.

GREAT MUSIC TEACHER AND SOLO ARTIST

Nelson Kincaid Returns Home for the Winter.

Nelson L. Kincaid, who has been traveling with Mahara's Minstrels and Lacy's Concert Band, which played at the recent Alaskan Exposition, has returned to this city to make it his permanent home, at 1517 Olive street, New Phone 9952, where he has opened up a studio of music, in which he will teach not only the two instruments that he plays, the piano and clarinet, but music in general. Mr. Kincaid studied in Boston, Mass., for over five years, in order to make himself the successful clarinetist that he is. He has been playing the piano since he was six years old, and has established an enviable reputation through his remarkable ability in execution.

As every one knows, the clarinet is one of the hardest instruments of all to master. Often we wonder why we do not have many of them in colored bands or orchestras. Well, there is a great reason for it. Few persons can master such an instrument. A small number—as many as you can easily count in one breath—play the instrument. But, going back to Kincaid, you find in him an excellent performer on the "reed horn." There is no reason why he should not be a successful musician, for there is no man who practices more than he. I have known him to sit up all night long, going over some difficult selection, and never tiring until he had mastered it. Mr. Kincaid intends to give a recital in the spring, but in the meantime he will devote his time to teaching, composing and filling minor engagements. He sends regards to Atrus Hughes and Harry Hull, and wishes all the profession a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. MARSH.

CAN JEFFERIES GET BACK IN HIS FORMER CONDITION?

It Is Possible, But Not Probable.

BY JACKSON J. SIRVALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Somewhere in the Golden State of California, on the afternoon of July 4, providing some unforseen mishap does not prevent the meeting, "Jack" Johnson and James J. Jeffries will battle for the world's championship. The purse of $101,000 is the largest purse ever guaranteed for a single combat in the epoch of pugilism, not to speak of the percentage of the picture privileges.

Since Johnson defeated Tommy Burns in Australia, with Kaufman and Ketchel following in his wake, and annexed the title of heavyweight champion, James J. Jeffries has been the only hope of the Caucasian race to wrest the laurels from the sable brow of the colored champion. Jeffries has been called upon by the sporting public to perform a feat that he would be unable to accomplish if he was at the zenith of his career, not to speak of his long retirement from the ring. In Johnson, Jeffries meets the first man of class that compares favorably, physically, wth his gigantic stature, his superiority in speed and cleverness and a past master of feints and guards.

Bob Fitzsimmons was the greatest fighter of his weight and inches at the zenith of his career that the world has ever known. On March 17, 1897, on the far-away hills of Carson City, Nev., he met and defeated the then peerless Corbett. After resting two years and three months on his laurels, he re-entered the ring and defended the title against James J. Jeffries. The result the public knows.

Can Jeffries, after five years' retirement from the ring, get back in the form that he was when he twice defeated Sharkey, Corbett and Fitzsimmons? It is possible, but not probable.

This contest will in all probability be Jeffries' last act (so to speak) on the pugilistic stage, and when the curtain is rung down the climax of that scene will be defeat and oblivion for the man whom the public has thought for many years invincible.

Jeff will repeat the statement that poor old Bob Fitzsimmons muttered in his semi-conscious state when he relinquished the title at Coney Island: "How did I come to fight him?"

FORTY YEARS OF THE NEGRO ON THE STAGE IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

BY JULI JONES, JR.

He has done little or nothing for his race or himself, with the exception of three, or possibly four. The Negro actor and actress have made a very bad showing when you compare them with other professional Negroes who have chosen other branches to which to lend their brain and energy, such as lawyers, doctors, athletes, poets and novelists. All these have made fame and fortune, won laurels, competing shoulder to shoulder against the best white blood in the world. The Negro actors have had a white man's chance that would enable him to show what he could do, and he has done nothing—nothing. The reason why is easily explained; he has started out wrong. Authority as to when the Negro began his stage career, from the book of "The Negro on the Stage," by Banjo Comique, the first Negro show started out from Cincinnati, O., in the early sixties, under the management of Barney Hicks, a minstrel. The success of this show ruined the Negro's chances of ever becoming an artistic star beyond a black-face, low, ignorant—fool. He has done little or nothing since the day he began until to-day to improve his condition. His first managers, except the Frohman Bros., were what might be called half-breeds. One half carpetbaggers and the other half Simon Iagree. These kind of managers had no interest in the Negro beyond what he could pull in at the doors of the opera house. They needed only two big-mouth Negroes and a band; the rest was easy. These big-mouth Negroes were the pets; anything they said went. As a rule, these big-mouth men were ignorant, with little or no education or judgment, and ruled the different shows, as far as the Negro was concerned, to suit themselves, and an intelligent man or woman had little or no chance to show what little talent they might possess, on account of this rail-splitter, livery stable, barroom star.

These same methods are still in vogue to-day, only on the modern plans. The Negro star of to-day rules every one except those who are above such doings as star play writers. Song writers pick their cast, appoint the stage manager, and is general manager as far as the colored performers are concerned; every one has to do as the star says, or get out. By this the writer is not saying that the present rulers of the stage arignorant; quite to the contrary; they are men of fair education, except the one as mentioned in the above, who is a National Guard, captain of the regular United States army. But in following the line we must imply these actions to the educated Indian. He never strays away from the Indian's set rule to do things in the Indian way. That's what the Negro on the stage has done in the Negro star set way. An open question was asked me of the Negro play writers, "Why didn't some one of them write a Negro farce comedy or a melodrama for Negroes to play?" His slow reply was that the time was not ripe for such moves, and pointed out five or six good reasons. In his way of thinking not a one of them would hold good should some one challenge the speaker. The cold fact of the matter is this: there isn't one of the many writers who will take the chance and face starvation to produce plays to challenge "The Clansman," and such plays, for fear the white managers would not like such plays; another bush they hide behind is, the managers would not give such a show any time or play them in their houses. This is all rot.

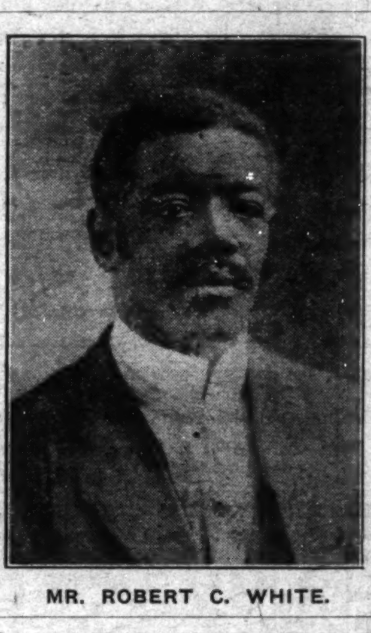
The present-day managers would play a show composed of hogs, if the hogs could fill the house. It is a matter of money to the theater manager, and not sentiment. If they are not able, why not call upon Mr. Chas. W. Chestnut for a story that would fit the present-day Negro. That may encourage some of our best blood to take the stage. As the matter now stands, there is no room upon the stage for young and brilliant colored ladies and gentlemen.

If any one doubts this fact, let him apply to any one of the many shows for a position. The first inquiry will be "Can you sing? Can you dance?" if no is the answer they will be told "Sorry, but can't use you." Then canvass the same show among the people and ask them how they obtained their situation. They will tell you by singing and dancing. The writer knows of a hundred or more ladies and gentlemen traveling about with various colored shows, and for years have never been offered a line, and these people are above the ordinary intelligence. When asked why they travel from year to year under such conditions, with a shrug of their shoulders they answer, "It's better than washing and ironing or waiting on the table." This set of people has lost all interest in advancement—willing to march along with the crowd. All of these drawbacks must be placed at the foot of the "much self-advertised colored show leaders." They must look at demonstrated facts. If the white man reads Dunbar's poems and Chestnut's novels, he will go and see an intelligent Negro drama based on a good story. Some actors point to vaudeville as the future for the Negro on the stage. This is looking backward. The vaudeville stage is a big drawback, artistically, to both white and black, and will never turn out a star. As far as the Negro is concerned, on the vaudeville stage, from headliners down, he is hired for one thing, to sing and dance. In many cases his engagement would be canceled if he dared to open his mouth; his presence in vaudeville is more of an accident than a demand. F. F. Proctor, the dean of vaudeville in this country, used them for two good reasons: the Negro for a change, also to sing and dance while setting the stage for big white acts. There is not a real colored act in vaudeville; simply turns and stunts. Financially, they are well paid, but what has that got to do with the twelve million people who are looking up to the Negro to do something that the world will laud him to the skies for his great artistic work?

Give the race shows that will have morals, and parts that give us something to go home and think about. Your white and black supporters are tired looking at you in the same old thing, for you have done nothing, nothing, but sing, dance and make a fool of yourself to the people who have been attending your shows in the last forty years.

Artistically and financially you have been an absolute failure for forty, forty long years.

THE DARKTOWN SWELLS MINSTRELS.



MR. ROBERT C. WHITE.

Robert C. White, the genial and capable manager of the Darktown Swells Minstrels, is a well-known figure in the theatrical world, where he has been associated for many years. Mr. White was born in New Orleans, La., November 22, 1878, but was raised in Atlantic City, N. J. His first theatrical venture was with a Chicago vaudeville company, after which he was affiliated with H. L. Comfort, in the Circle of Musical Comedies, out of which Mr. White has taken twenty people and started a minstrel show, and traveled through Canada and the Western States. After the closing of this company Mr. White says he found himself in a peculiar position, writing a play called "Coons," which was sent to the enterprising manager, Mr. Ed Green, then in Memphis, Tenn., at Bob Church's Auditorium, at which it was produced. He had but little faith in his ability as a playwright, as he knew, from observation that very few people who attempted to write plays were qualified to do so; but still he found himself classed as a song writer, and he has had success with the following songs: "Black Belle Sue," "Reputation Is All I Want," "Brown Skin Baby, Chocolate to the Bone," and his latest is in the press now, "Don't Marry an Ignorant Man." Mr. White wrote the following poetry, which appeared some time ago in this paper:

TO THE COLORED PERFORMERS OF TO-DAY.

If you strike a thorn or rose,
  Keep a-going.
If it hails or if it snows,
  Keep a-going.
'Tain't no use to sit and whine
When another performer steals your line,
Bait your hook and keep on trying—
  Keep a-going.

When the weather kills your crop,
  Keep a-going.
When you tumble from the top,
  Keep a-going.
S'pose you are out of every dime,
Getting broke ain't any crime,
Tell the world you're feeling prime—
  Keep a-going.

When it looks like all is up,
  Keep a-going.
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
  Keep a-going.
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like singing, sing—
  Keep a-going.

Mr. White has the distinction of being the only colored man that really owns and controls a colored show that is traveling with a white company. He is with the K. G. Backout Amusement Company No. 1, and he has a very large amusement company, fourteen shows, and the feature show is the "Darktown Swells," owned by White. Mr. White has twenty people, including a band of eight pieces, of which Jerry Martin is leader and Archie Taylor director. The company has the distinction of having Mrs. Estella White, versatile soprano and soubrette; Wm. Fontroy, the droll comedian, who has a wide reputation; Mr. Joseph A. Hagermon, basso, who has traveled extensively for thirty years with the Fisk Jubilee Singers, etc., and many other prominent professionals, including Ernest Callaway, Will Jones and wife, Julia Martin, Jerry Christopher Leftwich, and many others. This show was written and staged by Mr. White, who sends the profession a check on the First National Healthful Bank of the world, 365 days of luck, prosperity and success. A Merry Christmas to all.

THE FREEMAN AT CHICAGO.

Geo. Knox's Barber Shop, 5542 Lake ave.
Hyde Park Shoe Shining Parlor, 110½ East 53rd st.
B. Davis, 3532 State st.
J. C. Barber Shop, 2110 State.
E. D. Burts, 2636 State.
E. H. Faulkner, 3104 State.
Thos. H. Crump, 3704 State.
Jno. H. Jackson, 261 29th st.
Ed Felix, 368 30th st.
W. T. Mason, 1617 Benson ave., Evanston, Ill.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Mr. Jno. Jackson died Monday and was buried Wednesday. The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, and were conducted by Rev. R. H. Porter. ....Morton Leach is still on the sick list. ....Miss Elsie Evans, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Evans, has returned to her home in Eden, O.... Jas. Berryman was the guest of his wife and son last Sunday....Scipio Mund• sprained his ankle last Thursday and is rapidly improving....Mr. Jesse Hayes and Miss Cora Johnson were married at the home of the bride, last Thursday night. Those present were: Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Samuel Watson, Mr. Geo. Steele, Mr. J. M. Jackson, Mr. Jimmy Johnson, Mr. Jas. Edwards, Mr. Chas. Sanders, Mr. Price Hummons and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Moore, Mr. Keene Moore, Mr. Frank Paritee, Mr. Jno. Grayson, Misses Minnie Troy, Mattie Arrington, Carrie Jackson, Lizzie Fox, Mary Cooke, Florence Pryor, and Mrs. Edward Taylor....Miss Georgia M. Adams, who has been at the bedside of her grandmother, has returned to her home in Springfield, O.

EDWARD L. HOWARD AND HIS BIG SOCIETY MINSTRELS

Are still packing them to the doors with the Carolina Amusement Company, under the management of Harry L. Tucker, prince of all managers.

Edward L. Howard.

Mr. Howard is in his twenty-sixth year as a showman, and he has traveled from coast to coast with some of the big "noises," but, strange to say, he never screamed for nor to be a headliner nor a topnotcher. He is a versatile artist, and can and has played such parts as Indian, Mexican, Jew, Chinese and George Harris for some of the best known managers in the United States, Canada and Cuba, always keeping himself in the background of the profession, from the fact that he is a very quiet, moderate liver, and don't care for high life and late hours. But, like other brother troopers, he has had his ups and downs in life. At Connenllsville, in 1900, he joined hands with Miss Jeanneette Barker, a non-professional, who is now a dainty soubrette, and they are known as

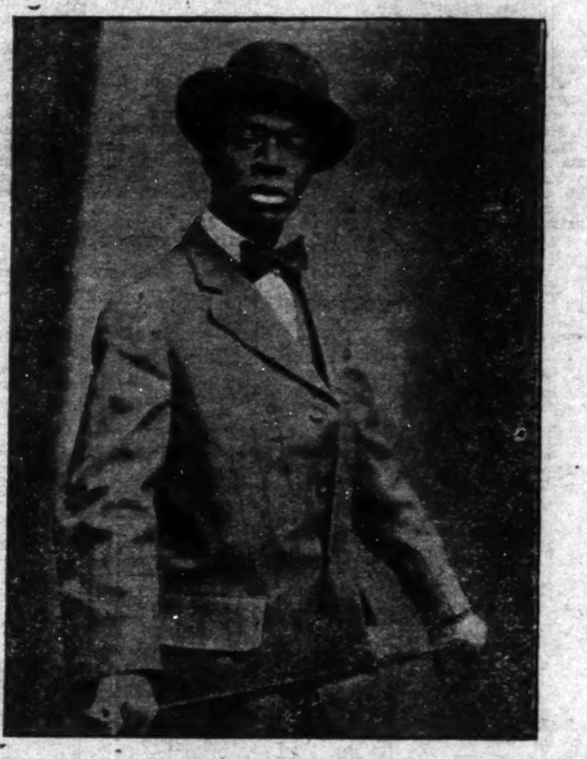
Nettie Howard.

THE MERRY HOWARDS,

who can make good at any time any place on any bill, and they send regards to all friends in and out of the profession. Yes, Mr. Knox will forward all mail for us.

John T. Hicks,

of Texarkana, Ark., is doing "Aunt Dinah" and is holding his own on the extreme end, and he sends regards to Fulton Mitchell and wife.



CHARLES BEECHUM.
The Clever Comedian and Snare Drummer, with the Lowery-Morgan Minstrels.

WILLIAM McCABE.
How William McCabe Became a Successful Showman

William McCabe was born in Kansas City, Mo., on January 1, 1873, and although not yet thirty-seven, he has been in the profession twenty-three years, starting in with his brother, the late Dan W. McCabe, of McCabe and Young's Minstrels, who died in Moorcroft, Wyoming, in 1907. After spending several seasons with his brother's show, part of the time being billed as "the boy wonder," he traveled with W. S. Cleveland's Minstrels, and afterwards came back to his brother Dan, who was managing the "Black Trilby" Company.

William McCabe in 1900 branched out for himself, organizing the Georgia Troubadours, which he has owned and controlled ever since, and he has made the name of his company in the Western States, especially the Dakotas, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, stand as a household word to the inhabitants of those sections. He always aims to provide a good, clean show, and his motto on all his paper is "Everything to please, nothing to offend," and he has built up a reputation for himself in the business by his square dealings with everybody.

Personally, Mr. McCabe is a genial, even-tempered gentleman, who always look on the bright side of things, and professionally he is a comedian of marked ability. He was married May 25, 1891, to Miss Medray Crane, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and they have two boys, Willie, Jr., nicknamed "Billum," and Rudolph—both boys of great promise. The whole family traveled with the Troubadours until last seasan, when Mrs. McCabe returned to Chicago to put the boys in school.

Mr. McCabe's present company consists of ten people, headed by "Clever" Billy Young, and including Misses Cassie Burch, Edna McCabe, Ada Smith, Edith Gordon, Hattie Lewis, Tom Warren and Jack Winbush, with Fred W. Burch as musical director. Mr. McCabe carries his own special scenery for his last act, which is entitled "A Trip to the Jungles," and is touring Iowa and Minnesota this season, meeting with good success. He would like at all times to hear from good performers, and, with his company, wishes all their friends, professionally and otherwise, a very Merry Christmas and a Happier New Year.

GREETINGS
Season 1909—1910
BERT A. WILLIAMS
THE BIG FELLOW—THE FUNNY ONE
HE WHO MAKES THEM LAUGH
MAKES ALL THE WORLD HIS FRIEND
We Have Had a Few Shadows Fall Our Way
We Have Had Many Bright Smiles Greet Us
JUST A FEW LIGHT WEEKS, MANY BIG HEAVY ONES
THE BALANCE IS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LEDGER
We wish you could spell SATISFIED with as big an
S
And HAPPY with as big an
H
as we do
LET 'EM ROLL!

In the Field of Sport.

BY C. DANA MARSHALL.

TOO COLD FOR BOXING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—For the first time in the annals of the boxing game in this section of the "Sunny South," a bout was postponed on Friday night, December 17, on account of cold weather. Congo Kid, the colored wonder, and Tommy Coleman were to have met, but the fight fans were chased indoors by cold.

POINTED REMARKS ON BIG BATTLE BY TOM M'CAREY.

"Johnson is the greatest defensive fighter in the world. A lion could not whip him in less than five or six rounds, so strong is his guard."

"Jeffries did not receive any bonus for signing with Rickard."

"There is no enmity between Jeffries and myself. Johnson and I also are on the best of terms."

"This is going to be a heavyweight fight of real championship class. Don't look for any parlor affair."

"Johnson is another Joe Gans, only much larger and four times as good. The longer he fights the better he gets."

"Some people think that Johnson has the necessary punch to stop Jeffries."

"It was a hard blow to me to lose the fight, but I have no bitterness against Rickard and Gleason. I hope they will do well with the fight. I can't understand now, and never shall be able to, why they did not give me the bout, as I believe my bid was better than Rickard's."

RYAN IS SKEPTICAL.

Tommy Doubtful of Jeffries's Ability to Win.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 24.—If James J. Jeffries defeats Jack Johnson, the result will surprise Tommy Ryan, former welterweight champion, who gave Jeffries many scientific points in his championship days, and who is generally regarded as "inventing" for Jeffries the famous crouch position, which Ryan says prevented the sledgehammer blows of Fitzsimmons from landing on vulnerable spots on the big boilermaker. Ryan reached Memphis yesterday to await the coming of Jeffries, whom he says he is willing to help again in training, "just for friendship sake." Ryan admits he has not seen Jeffries stripped in three years, and is not familiar with his physical condition, but he thinks that Johnson is grossly underestimated by the average critic and layman, and at the same time points to the fact that no champion has ever been known to stay in retirement as long as Jeffries has and then return to the ring with the same ability.

Dr. Roller, according to Ryan, will certainly be the next big man the American public will ask to meet Johnson in event of Jeffries' defeat.

THE PAST SEASON OF FOOTBALL AT TUSKEGEE.

Enthusiasm in football athletics at Tuskegee, this fall, has received such in impetus as is likely to be felt in many succeeding years. This is because she has turned out a winning team. The record of this year's eleven is such that every alumnus may regard with pride, and every undergraduate must refer to as a precedent, from which he may get inspiration, and by which he must be actuated in all future contests.

Tuskegee's two important games were against Hampton and Atlanta Baptist College. In the former her proficiency in the game was compared with that of the East, and in the latter with that of the South. Howard University, the reputed champions among the colored institutions, beat Hampton by a score of 5 to 0, and on Thanksgiving day beat Lincoln University by the same score. Tuskegee beat Hampton, with whatever experience the latter has obtained from the contest with Howard, by a score of 6 to 0, one point better than Howard. In the South, A. B. C. is generally conceded to be foremost in gridiron tactics. At any rate, she has the best reputation. Tuskegee and A. B. C. played a no-score game at the close of the season, and Tuskegee's goal was never in danger. So, viewed from any angle, in matters pertaining to football, Tuskegee has a just claim to a place in the front rank among the colored institutions.

This may be an imperfect comparison of Tuskegee's real strength, but it is the way in which all football matters are settled; that is to say, if two teams do not play each other, but both against a third team, their relative efficiency is determined from their superiority over the third team.

No serious accidents or injuries have marred the Tuskegee games this year. The general condition of the men has been excellent at all times. This was especially noticeable in both the Hampton and A. B. C. games, when the players were put through an extremely strenuous contest, and not only did the personnel of the team remain the same throughout, but the pace was just as rapid in the second as in the first half.

Much praise is due the coaches for this superior condition of the men, and especially to Messrs. Craft and Brady, who have given so much constant attention and time to develop a representative team. The old men have not only responded commendably to an open style of play, but a large number of new men have shown so much efficiency that the so-called "scrub," or second team, is equally as good as was the 'varsity last year. As further proof of this fact, the scrubs played the whole of the first half against Talladega on Thanksgiving day and prevented them from scoring. Last year Talladega and Tuskegee played a tie game.

The Tuskegee alumni have taken steps to entertain the team at a banquet to be given in its honor. This is the final step in cementing those bonds of affection between alumnus and "undergrad," and is indicative of a mutual esteem for their great institution. J. L. W.

THE BASE BALL SPIRIT IN THE EAST.

Writer Names a New Bunch For Colored All-American Base Ball Team.

By Harry Daniels (Eastern Correspondent).

New York City, December 23.

Having seen Mr. Smith's choice of an all-American colored base ball club, myself along with fair-minded and considerate followers of colored players throughout the country, and not a few players, Mr. Smith by chance has seen. To pick a team of ball players from the field of colored players one must not overlook one end of the country where a man must posess every quality; moreover, superabundance of gray matter to start off with, closely follow with hitting, fielding speed, and last, but not least, to take advantage of every error of his oponents. So, if you can spare space, I will give my reasons for the East having a greater portion of the modern and scientific ball players.

The first thing to do is to engage a manager, so my choice for such an important position is, without a question of a doubt—the base ball world will admit—the grand old master, Sol White, the peerless leader of the Philadelphia and Cuban Giants. As for my captain, Grant Johnson, who for sixteen years has been a star and a great all around handler of plays and players, having greater experience than any active player in colored base ball of the present day. Having my captain and manager picked, I will present the names of the best players at present in colored base ball, throughout the field of colored base ball, without fear or favor.

Catchers—Petway of the Philadelphia Giants, the greatest since Arthur Thomas's time. Petway at present time is the best throwing and base-running catcher colored base ball has seen. For second catcher, Phil. Bradley of the Royals is easy the second best catcher in colored base ball. He is a better hitter than Petway, and has a head along with a true-snap throwing arm. I can not see how Mr. Smith compares Booker as a great catcher, as the Philadelphia Giants stole seven bases, on Mr. Booker in Detroit this past season.

First base—Robinson, of the Royals, for mine, first, last and always, since Ray Wilson is out of the game. He is a good hitter and fielder, and there is no better as a base runner.

Second base—Captain Johnson, of the Royals, always has been a hard, consistent hitter, fielder and base runner, and a great handler.

Short stop—Lloyd, of the Philadelphia, is one man who is a wonder at fielding and hitting, also a fair base runner.

Third base—Gordon, of the Cuban Giants, the best man ever to play third base in colored base ball. He at present is without an equal as a hitter and fielder, and last, but not least, the peer of basestealers.

Outfielders: Left field—Earl, of the Royals, is the best hitter in base ball; a sure fielder, going back or coming forward after a ball, and as fast as they come as far as speed is concerned, both in the field or on the bases. Center field—Monroe, the great, fastest man in base ball, and the most wonderful base runner for the past ten years; also strong at the bat. Right field—Rebel Duncan, of the Philadelphia Giants. He is a good fielder and one of the most dangerous men at bat a pitcher can face, also a daredevil base runner.

Pitchers, the last and most important—MacCellan, Buckner, Gatewood, Green and Hayman. I would have picked Foster, but what is the use, everyone knows he is a wonder. How Mr. Smith ever picked Ball, people here in the East laugh at him. There never was a pitcher from the West who came East with as little nerve as Ball. I wonder if Mr. Smith remembers as far back as 1904, when Ball, pitching the first game of the world's series against Foster, who was the Philadelphia Giant's choice against Ball for the Cuban Giants, when Ball quit like a whiped child and was relieved by MacCellan. This was the game Foster made his world's record of striking out eighteen men, including Mr. Smith, in nine innings.

HARRY DANIELS.

The All-American Team.

Harry Daniels.		Jimmie Smith.
Petway	c	Petway
Bradley	c	Booker
Robinson	1st b	Moore
Johnson (cpt.)	2nd b	Harris
Lloyd	s s	Lloyd
Gordon	3d b	Wallace
Monroe	c f	P. Hill
Duncan	r f	Payne
Earl	l f	Duncan
	PITCHERS	
MacCellan		Ball
Buckner		MacCellan
Gatewood		Foster
Green		Dougherty
Hayman		

Rube Foster Will Invade the East.

In further reading Mr. Smith's article, referring to elevation of colored base ball, since one Mr. Frank Leland and Mr. Andrew (Rubt) Foster, of Chicago, agreed to disagree, Mr. Smith goes wild about the series of games between the Lelands and the Chicago National League, just because, no doubt, Foster sees his way clear to have a team of his own. He went on to state how a war right now would ruin base ball in the East; for one reason alone are the followers glad, for the very fact that Mr. Foster intends to invade the East next season to play all commers. It is a treat, indeed, for it will do away with newspaper championship as to which is the better team, the Lelands or the Royal Giants. The only game ever played between these two teams was played in Chicago, and won by the Royal Giants by the score of 3 to 2, in 1906. Mr. Smith refers to himself as the captain of the 1905 Leland Giant's team, and having the honors of not losing a game. However,, the very same year, 1905, the Philadelphia Giants, under the grand old master of colored base ball teams, Sol White, had the greatest colored team who ever appeared before the public playing base ball on the diamonds, and not in the newspapers.

The line-up of the Philadelphia Giants in 1905 was as follows: Booker, catcher; Bob Gordon, first base; Charlie Grant, second base; Grant ("Home Run") Johnson short stop; Monroe, the great, third base; P. Hill, left field; Mike Moore, center field; Dan MacCellan, pitcher and right fielder; Bowman, pitcher and right fielder; Foster (captain), pitcher.

This was the team that was to play Washington and Philadelphia (American League), but after noting their record of wining sixty-five out of sixty-eight games against first-class teams (Mr. Smith understands only too well how strong the teams are in the East, as the season of 1904, when he was a member of the Cuban Giants, the followers roasted Ed. B. Lamar for signing him, as he could not stand the test. Referring to the American League, they refused to live up to their agreement to play the world's greatest colored team—the Philadelphia Giants of 1905.

The elevation in colored base ball is here given a slight history, and as how the East easily surpasses the West: In 1877 the National Giants organized in Washington, D. C.; 1883, through Frank Thompson, the Cuban Giants of New York City organized and played throughout the country; in 1887 George L. Williams now in Philadelphia in the detective department, organized the Orientals, but later went with the Cuban Giants, and in 1889 they played Detroit to a standstill in a ten-inning tie game, 4 to 4. Malone done the pitching for the Giants, and here is where elevation of colored clubs and players started, and not 1909 as claimed by the gentleman in the middle-West. Think of it, a eastern colored team playing a big league in 1889; and it was not until 1902, if I am correct, when, for the first time, the middle-West seen the Columbus Giants play the Chicago White Socks, which game they won by a score of 9 to 5 or 9 to 6. Bert Jones opposed Garvin of the White Socks, and it was just thirteen years after the great game in Detroit.

In 1894 the Cuban Giants played the Cincinnati Reds, of the National League, two games, and, although losing both games, the scores were very close. The scores being 3 to 2 and 1 to 0, respectively. Kid Carter and Shaw did the pitching for the Cuban Giants, while Berenstien was on the mound for the Reds, and no doubt followers of base ball know what a star he was. Carter holds a record of striking out Buck Freeman five times in one game; also he holds a record of catching ten men napping on the bases.

In 1896 Ed. B. Lamar organized the famous Cuban Giants and played teams of every league where a chance was giving, barring, of course, big league teams, as they rule against colored teams after the Cuban Giant's showing in 1894..

The colored team's next chance against big league teams never came until the American League was organized, and in 1902 the Cuban Giants played the Philadelphia American League team to a standstill in an eleven inning game, the score being 4 to 4. Johnnie Nelson, the noted dope-ball artist, done the pitching for the Giants against Dunkle of the league team. It was plain to be seen that his great gray-matter was working overtime, for, with three men on the bases in the last inning, and none out, he did not allow a hit or a man to score. The fielding of Sol White, Frank Grant and Big Smithy in this game is still the talk when anyone refers to the game.

In 1906, under the management of Grant ("Home Run") Johnson, the Royal Giants played a series of six games with the Philadelphia American League team and were returned winners, three out of five games, as one was an eleven inning (3 to 3) tie game. This game Bender opposed Holland for the Royals. The winning scores were 5 to 4, 2 to 0 and 2 to 1, for the Royals; the Philadelphia team, 2 to 1 and 6 to 3. The 2 to 1 game in which the Giants lost, was pitched by Kid Carter. He allowed but one hit, the game being lost on errors. One should have seen John W. Conner after the last (he, by the way, is owner of the Royals). A banquet, street paraed and fireworks was what he ordered for the boys.

In 1907, at Philadelphia, with Harry E. ("Goat Head") Buckner in the box we played the Philadelphia team again, losing through errors of Ed. Wilson, who played right field in this game. Buckner had only allowed one hit when Wilson made the error that caused Buckner's defeat. Buckner cried for a week.

This past season the Philadelphia Giants and Philadelphia Americans played again, the Americans winning both games by the following scores, 5 to 3 and 11 to 2. The Royal Giants then went the middle-West one better by defeating the second big league team, the New York American League team, by the score of 9 to 5. Buckner pitched seven innings and Earl two for the Royals. Buckner retired, owing to the fact that he had ran so often. He lead with the stick for the Royals, getting a single, a three-bager and a home run out of three times at bat.

The score was as follows:

Royal Giants

	R	H	PO	A	E
Monroe, 2d b	2	2	2	5	0
Earl, p and l f	1	1	2	5	0
Johnson, s s	1	2	2	3	0
Lang, c f	1	2	2	3	0
Buckner, p	2	3	0	3	0
Robinson, 1st b	1	2	9	1	0
Bradley, c	0	1	5	1	0
Bragg, r f	1	1	2	0	0
Mungon, 3d b	0	1	3	4	0
Total	9	15	27	18	0

New York Americans.

	R	H	PO	A	E
Chase, 1st b	1	2	9	2	1
Gardner, 2d b	0	0	2	2	0
Eberfield, s s	2	2	2	3	1
Austin, 3d b	1	0	1	3	0
Cree, l f	0	1	2	0	0
Hemphill, c f	0	0	3	0	0
Dermitt, r f	1	1	3	1	0
Blair, c	0	1	4	1	0
Manmerg, p	0	0	1	1	0
Doyle, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	14	2

This is what the East has done to elevate colored base ball; there are records for all these statements.

Not desiring to cast any reflections on the middle-West, and trusting you can spare space in your most valuable sporting column for the above article, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY DANIELS.

310 West 97th st. New York City.

SAM LANGFORD.

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ALL NEW ORLEANS COLORED BASEBALL CLUB.

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J. EDWARD LOOMIS.

Crescent City, Dec. 13, 1909.

Mr. Elwood C. Knox, Editor THE FREEMAN:

Sir—Having read a considerable amount about colored baseball, its players and followers, I am going to name, not for the readers only, but for owners, managers and captains, what I presume would and should give Captain Smith's all-American colored selection a royal battle for the supremacy. Line up as follows:

Bud Wilson (Eagle B. B. Club), center field; H. Augustin (Eagles), right field; Frank Walker (Eagles), captain, first base; Butch Hill (N. O. B. B. Club), second base; Zip Landry (N. O.), left field; Oscar Handy (Eagles), shortstop; Robt. Marmillion (Cohens), third base; Dudlum (Cohens), Zuzu (N. O.), catchers; Geo. D. Robertson (N. O.) (our city's best), John (Sheridan) Brooks (Cohens) (the wizard in the box), Dick Fenderson (N. O.) (the peer of all), Max Williams (Cohens) (the Iroquois chief), pitchers; utility infielders, Sefferan and Walter Evans; utility outfielders, Harry Worth and Jack Stevenson.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I say that it was the great pitching of Geo. D. Robertson and John Brooks that caused the Dewey club to be crowned as champions of the City League, defeating such clubs as the Iroquois, Orleans, Onward, San Jacinto and Daysman, which title the Deweys still retain. Geo. D. Robertson is also responsible for the good work performed by Straight University in the three past seasons; the Y. M. C. A., and also the champion Clease of Algiers, and last with the New Orleans'. Both Robertson and Fenderson were the main staff of the New Orleans, while Brooks and Williams represent the Cohens. It was Robertson's clever and artistic pitching that forced Manager Ed Cohen to send to Baton Rouge, La., for Jim Dupee, a reliable young pitcher. I would like to see some of you managers grasp such pitchers as Robertson, Fenderson, Brooks, Dupee and Williams for a trial, and I can assure you that they will make good. Any back talk? Send it to The Freeman and you can be assured that I will get it.

Yours truly,

J. EDWARD LOOMIS.

All correspondence through The Freeman.

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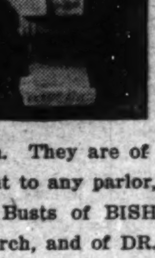

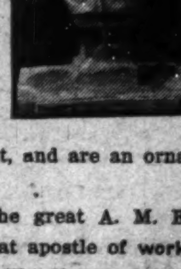

should find a place in the home of every colored person in America. Not until now could they be had at a popular price, or at any price.

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CITY AND SOCIETY.

GET THE HABIT.

Read The Freeman—Religious, Political, Stage, Sport, and all other news. On sale at your news dealer or agent every Saturday.

Miss Nannie Benjamin is improved.

Col. Jesse Ringold, of Marion, Ind., was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Emma Harris, of Oxford, O., is spending the holidays here.

Mr. J. D. Howard is in Chicago in the interest of The Freeman.

Mrs. George L. Knox continues to improve at St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Henrietta Davis Allen, of Logansport, was in the city this week.

The mother of the late Patrolman Sim Hart died suddenly last Tuesday morning.

Mr. Ben Murray, well-known citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., was in the city last week.

Miss Beatrice Webber is spending the holidays at Covington, Ky., the guest of Miss Eva Hughes.

There will be special Christmas services at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, Sunday, at 3:45 p. m.

Ellen Jacquis, the little daughter of Mrs. Maude Beatty, is improving from an attack of pneumonia.

The Lotto Club will meet with Mrs. Mary Brooks Johnson, Christmas night, in West Fourteenth street.

Mrs. Effie Sykes has returned to the city, after several months' visit with her sister at St. Paul, Minn.

Rev. M. S. Johnson, who is pastoring a charge in Kentucky, will spend the holidays with his family in the city.

Superintendent E. A. White, of the Ohio District of the M. E. Church, of Cincinnati, was a caller at The Freeman last week.

Mr. Robert Bell, connected with the Michelin Tire Company, of Chicago, was in the city on special work for the company.

Mr. Lewis Hill, of Dayton, O., was in the city this week, en route to Madison, Ind., to spend the holidays with his mother.

Mr. Arthur Dodson, foreman at the Newton Claypool Barber Shop, is spending the holidays at Columbia, Tenn., the guest of his mother.

Mr. Frank Price, who has charge of the Spencer Hotel dining room in Marion, Ind., was in the city this week, making arrangements to move his family.

Mr. S. H. Dudley and the Smart Set Company open an engagement in Chicago, at the Columbia Theater, December 26, in "His Honor, the Barber."

Mr. Willis Clark, special agent of Jo-He Oil, and a resident of this city, is visiting his mother and friends in Mississippi. He will return home for the holidays.

At Simpson Chapel the pastor will preach, Sunday, 11 a. m., a special Christmas sermon. Subject, "Birth of Christ." At 7:45 the Sunday school will render a special program.

Simpson Chapel enjoyed the best class rally in the history of the pastorate of the present pastor, last Tuesday evening. About a hundred members were present and $45.50 was taken in the offering. Class No. 5, Bro. Job Waters, leader, carried off the banner.

Prof. J. Hawthorn Tucker and Miss Alice M. Johnson, both of Chicago, were quietly married at the residence of Mrs. Marie Haddix, 518 West Tenth street, last Sunday, at 2 p. m., Rev. N. A. Seymour officiating. Only the family and immediate friends were present. They will be at home to their friends, 368 Vernon avenue, Chicago, after January 15.

Deborah Temple, No. 3, S. M. T., held their election of officers on December 14, as follows: M. W. P., Sister Anna Porch; M. W. V., Sister Alice Rodgers; M. W. financial secretary, Sister Winnie Denny; M. W. recording secretary, Sister Fannie E. Casey; treasurer, Sister Maggie Primus; chairman trustees, Sister Belle Streets; trustees, Sisters Clara King and Bettie Tribble; chairman sick committee, Sister Mary Osborn; J. W. Y., Brother Goodwin. The Temple meets on the second and fourth Tuesday nights.

BETHEL CHURCH.

All lovers of good music are invited to attend Bethel Church, Sunday, at 3:30 p. m. A vested choir of forty voices, assisted by many of the finest talent of the city, will render a fine program. All welcome.

VISIT BUICK AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

Messrs. Frank Clay, Henry Woods, Ben Holman and Russell Smith left here Sunday morning with a private party, as entertainers, to visit the Buick automobile factory at Flint, Mich. After a long stay at the Buick works, Detroit, Toledo and Dayton were visited before returning to the city Tuesday morning.

JONES TABERNACLE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

The Sunday school and choirs are preparing a special musical program for Christmas, Sunday evening. This will be an interesting service, and it is hoped that the parents and friends of the Sunday school will be present in large numbers. The Christmas sermon will be preached by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. The senior choir will render Christmas music at this service. The entertainment to be given on Tuesday, December 28, under the direction of Prof. Robt. Austin, bids fair to be one of the best piano and cornet recitals that the public has had an opportunity to hear. New Year's Sunday evening will be emancipation night.

Y. M. C. A. NOTICES.

The "Monster Meeting," the great men's meeting which is conducted each Sunday by the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, will have as the speaker next Sunday a very distinguished and noted lecturer and orator in the person of Col. Eli F. Ritter. Col. Ritter is in great demand all over the country, and the association was fortunate enough to secure one of his open dates. The subject of his lecture will be "The Law of the Land." All men should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear this excellent speaker. Last Sunday a new feature was introduced and the same policy will be followed out during the rest of the season, which is that special features on nthe program will be rendered during the first half hour, between 3 p. m. and 3:30; therefore all are urged to be out promptly at 3 p. m. Mr. Harry Jackson, Indianapolis' brilliant young reader, will render one of his favorite selections. The Glee Club will render "The Lord Is My Shepherd" and "God Speed the Right," and the orchestra will render several selections. This will be a great Christmas offering for the monster meeting. All men are invited. Admission free. Men only.

DEATH OF SIM HART.

Simpson T. Hart, a well-known colored patrolman, died Friday morning, December 17, at his home at 431 West Twelfth street, from a paralytic stroke sustained a month ago. Mr. Hart, at the time of his death, was the oldest colored patrolman in nactive service in the city. Had he lived until February 1 he would have rounded out twenty years of continuous service. He was regarded by his fellow-officers as a model of bravery and faithfulness to duty, having served so long a period without a single reprimand. For a great part of this time he was route mate with Daniel Carter, known as a terror to lawbreakers, especially along Indiana avenue, and shared with him in many thrilling episodes.

Mr. Hart was born in Salem, Ind., in 1862, and was the son of Thomas Hart, who, with William Whittaker, Benjamin Young and Carter Temple, was among the first colored patrolmen in the city. The Harts have been residents of this city for nearly fifty years. Mr. Hart is survived by a wife, a son and a daughter, mother, two brothers and two sisters.

Mr. Hart's funeral took place Monday morning, December 20, from the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. Ward, pastor, conducting the services.

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Don't let the Christmas stockings of your loved ones go empty, simply because you are temporarily short of money. Call on or write to us. We can help you fill them. We will loan you the money in any amount, from $10 to $100, on household goods, pianos, organs, teams, fixtures, etc., without removal. You can have from one to welve months' time in which to pay it back, in small weekly or monthly payments, as you prefer. $1.20 is the weekly payment on a $50 loan for fifty weeks; other amounts at the same proportion. Remember this: Our dealings are confidential. You get the money without delay. Our rates are most reasonable.

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Woman and Race Problem

BY JOSEPHINE SILOME YATES, A. M.

(Honorary President National Associations of Colored Women; Professor of English and Adviser of Women, Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.)

The spirit of reformation speeding westward since the days of Luther left impress upon the United States during the nineteenth century in various ways, but in no way more effectively than by the more or less complete emancipation of a sex and of a people.

Advisedly we say "more or less complete," for the emancipation of woman, if we may believe the words of some of the most thoughtful and unprejudiced citizens, still holds many things "hoped for, but not seen"; and the emancipation of the Negro of the United States cannot be considered complete until there is a more general uplift from the soul-debasement, fostered and intensified by a "system," that, to say the least, could not have otherwise than a demoralizing effect upon the victim.

The condition of the women of a race or people indicates very clearly the degree of progress positively attained; and a calendar issued a few years ago by the National Suffrage Association, stating, somewhat definitely, the legal rights and privileges of woman at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the occupations she could then enter, the education she then might obtain, tracing, as it does, these and other conditions down the years to the beginning of the twentieth century, easily demonstrates that the emancipation of women and of the enslaved race in the United States began somewhat contemporaneously; but, in the former case there were centuries of preparation for this act in the drama of their existence, in the latter, comparatively, but few years.

With this unequal preparation for the duties which an enlarged sphere of activity, as citizens of a great republic, has forced upon us, and brought face to face with the adjustment of great race problems, likewise incident to these changed conditions—problems which shape the destiny of individuals, of masses, of institutions, of races—the women of the United States, of both races in question, today find themselves involved.

And to the everlasting credit of the American women it truthfully can be said that from early colonial days they have performed an important part in the formation and development of the nation and of national thought. Bravely they encountered the manifold hardships and dangers of those early days, and of the Revolutionary period. In the amelioration of slavery many women made heroic sacrifices; and history will never fail to recount the labors in this line of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Sojurner Truth, Anna Murray Douglass, Harriet Tubman and many others—often, indeed, the mistress on the plantation (a fact that should not be overlooked)—who nobly worked in freedom's cause, or for the lessening of the horrors of servitude.

In those days white and black women worked side by side, as it were, for the amelioration of a great evil. In these later days it is still necessary that there shall be co-operative work among women, if there is to be a successful adjustment of the difficulties that today confront us. Thoughtful women of both races realize this; and it is more than an idle fancy or artificial sentiment that is leading them to endorse this co-operation.

Such organizations as the National Council of Women, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mothers' Congress, etc., by inviting to their ranks high-minded women, irrespective of race or color, have shown a breadth of purpose worthy of the cause they represent, i. e., the complete reorganization of society by the elimination of the streams of vice that pollute its sources.

A thorough understanding between the races is one of the first and most necessary steps in settling race problems.

At present, for various reasons, the Negro understands the Anglo-Saxon far better than the latter comprehends the Negro; for, as a rule, the Anglo-Saxon meets only the illiterate or depraved Negro, takes little or no interest in the Negro's books and periodicals, sees little of his worth and progress; learns more through the daily press of the so-called "criminal Negro" than of any other class; and comes to consider the race in general as a degenerate type, better left uncultivated, as in the case of certain noxious weeds.

Here women may show themselves a strong factor in the solution of this part of the problem—a better understanding between the races, and the work accomplished by women's clubs, will do much in the way of counteracting this lack of knowledge of the Negro's real status.

But woman's work is not all done in the broad glare of the reporter's light, nor in convention halls, to be heralded to the public. It is rather in the lonely cabin, in the cottage, in the homes in general, where the mother is striving to the best of her ability to rear her sons and daughters in the paths of truth and virtue, that woman is especially needed; here it is she wields her greatest power; here it is that she needs the most liberal and the most practical education.

And oh, ye fathers! Are ye giving to that woman, the wife of your bosom, the mother of your children, the protection, the help she needs in this work?

We sometimes fear that we place too much stress upon the work of our girls, our daughters, our wives, our mothers, our women, should do in the uplifting of the home, and not enough upon the work of the boy, the son, the husband, the father, the man, in this same work—the elevation of the home. We must teach a single standard of morality, we must that there is no sex in sin; must place moral restraints of equal value upon both boys and girls.

A stream cannot rise higher than tis source, society cannot properly develop without a symmetrical growth of both men and women, and our boys, no less than our girls, need the discipline of many years of educational training, morally as well as mentally speaking.

Looking at the small percentage of boys in schools where coeducation of the sexes exists, at graduating classes in these schools, where the majority of the members, sometimes all, are girls, we begin to question whether our boys are living up to the opportunities afforded them; whether they are not allowing their sisters to outstrip them in the intellectual life; wheher they will be fit companions for young women of refinement and education. Here again is a place for women to show their skill in the solution of race problems.

Women, whether as mothers in the home, or as teachers in the schools, are the natural educators, and are said to be especially strong in the details of an art. Teaching is but a series of details out of which we finally develop the science, the art, of education.

Through the efforts of woman the entire atmosphere of the schoolroom has been changed from a place of flogging and of "durance vile," to one of homelike comfort, where the foundations of a harmonious development are laid deep and strong; and from the kindergarten to the university, in normal and in industrial schools, as supervisors and as specialists, women are showing an aptitude for all-round, honest educational work which must have a salutary effect, a refining influence upon our boys and young men, if they can be induced to remain in school a sufficient length of time.

The Anglo-Saxon youth may leave the schoolroom in the lower grades and at once enter his father's counting house, or upon some business pursuit, that will fit him for the actualities of life in a more practical way, perhaps, than would high school or university training; but when the Negro boy leaves the schoolroom in these same grades, in the majority of cases, he finds no parental counting house, nor other place of business, awaiting him, and, drifting into idleness, too often graduates, first from the jail, later from the penitentiary, and simply helps to swell the lists of the "criminal Negro," not because he is naturally vicious—we repeat, not because he is naturally vicious—but because of our present social and economic conditions, which make it far more difficult for the uneducated Negro, than for the illiterate of other races, to obtain a foothold. Hence, again we deplore the absence of colored boys from the institutions of learning, either industrial or academic, which in this day they may enter almost without money and without price; and we earnestly call upon our women to use all the influence in their power to get the boys in school and endeavor to keep them there until, either from an industrial or literary standpoint, or from both, they are to some extent equipped for life and its duties.

The position of the Afro-American woman in this country has been, and we might say is today, one beset by peculiar difficulties. Assailed by unscrupulous members of her own as well as of other racse, she has found herself totally without protection; happily, however, a brighter era is dawning. Increased intelligence is causing the men of her own race to come to her defense when necessary, and we read with pride of the work that is now being accomplished in that line in various parts of the country.

Whenever the men of any race give due respect to its women, whenever the women of a race so live that men intuitively give them proper respect, there is little to fear from within or without.

As society is constructed, it is evident that, universally, its perfect development depends upon the co-operation of the masculine and feminine elements that compose it. Men and women, as such, are parts of the great social organism, and in proportion as they acknowledge and accept their interdependence and grant to each other the service, the rights, that the ethical relations of justice to all demand, the sooner shall we reach the solution of the problems that confront us today.

Not so many years ago men questioned whether women had souls. Finally, having decided in the affirmative, men then questioned whether women had intellect; and at last decided that the burden of the proof must rest upon the women themselves; and when these by scores took first rank in institutions where coeducation was allowed (under protest), the victory was won—"Women have intellect!" At once, however, discussions arose to the effect that higher education unfitted woman for home duties, and for decades this matter received much attention in educational council, debate and periodicals. In fact, we still hear despairing echoes of this not forgotten wail, as in the well-known prayer of a certain Chicago professor, "God pity the man who marries a college-bred woman!"

Nevertheless, the spirit of the college-bred woman is abroad in the land, making the world better, purer, more liberal because of her presence.

Having proved by its cultivation that woman had intellect, it followed as a natural consequence, that woman began to desire to use her intellectual qualifications to some personal advantage, as well as otherwise; and man could hardly hope to abridge or limit the scope and direction of such ambition; hence, if somewhat reluctantly, it has been decided by the most advanced thinkers that woman's present sphere is wherever she can work to the greatest advantage for the greatest number; moreover, that the "wherever" in question, she, like her brother, may select for herself.

It again follows that with this moral, intellectual and industrial emancipation of woman has come, of necessity, a great multiplication of her legal rights and industrial privileges, and she now holds a more or less conspicuous part in the production and distribution of wealth. In the United States alone there are today over three million wage-earning women, and it is said that the only place where women have not entered to claim and secure a foothold is as an officer in the United States army and navy, and as sailor or marine.

And although Professor Giddens, one of the clearest thinkers of the age, has shown somewhat conclusively in a recent economic study, that as yet the industrial activity of women, contrary to general belief, has contributed comparatively little to the annual production of wealth, he does admit freely that this activity is more than an insignificant factor in social relations, in the distributon of wealth, and in the general well-being of the wage-earning classes.

The proposition of Malthus, that population tends to multiply beyond the limit of subsistence, has been, from the time it was given to the public, ground for the most forcible debate; yet, not until the present time has scientific investigation, outside the line of political economy, awakened to the full force of its meaning; to the fact that it underlies the whole fabric of civilization; to the equally cogent truth, that the industrial freedom of woman during the years she is most likely to engage in industrial activity, is the key to the entire Malthusian theorem, and that by this activity a universal race problem tends to adjust itself; furthermore, that the industrial problem of women lies at the bottom of the moral problem, with the result that homes for wage-earning women are rapidly supplanting the rescue homes of former years.

Of the women who are of prime assistance in the solution of race problems, the home-maker, i. e., the wife, the mother, and the teacher, deserve, perhaps, especial mention, since their work bears such direct influence upon the human race as a unit, and in this connection it may be of interest to touch somewhat upon the work of colored women along these lines.

The Afro-American mother who formed a part of that great throng liberated after years of civil strife, by the magic stroke of the pen, and by constitutional amendments, found it nessary in most cases to begin life anew; fortunate if she found her children, in many cases unable to find their father, it became necessary for this mother to maintain these children by the sweat of the brow, or to assist in such maintenance. As a result, where there was inclination, little time remained for the self-improvement which she, as a woman, as a human being, as a citizen, so much needed; but usually she kept the children in school.

Therefore, let all honor and praise be given the Afro-American mother; may she never be forgotten by her sons and daughters; may they never be ashamed to own her now that she is old, decrepit and perhaps illiterate; may her last days be her best days, and at some time in the near future may a movement be started to erect a monument, or building, dedicated "To the Afro-American Mother," that all who run may read, and know that her descendants have not forgotten what her services meant, and continue to mean, in the solution of race problems.

The love of money may be, undoubtedly is, the root of all evil, but it is also true that wealth is a necessary motor to give force and vitality to any people. At the close of the Civil War, in the entire United States, Negroes owned comparatively few homes, and only a few thousand dollars' worth of property of any sort. The census of 1900, however, less than forty years later, credits this people with occupying one million five hundred thousand farms and homes, and with owning two hundred seventy thousand of these, valued at nearly or quite seven hundred fifty million dollars ($750,000,000), with personal property at one hundred and seventy million dollars ($170,000,000); church property, forty million dollars ($40,000,000); school property twelve million dollars ($12,000,000); and with having raised, meanwhile, about eleven million dollars ($11,000,000) for educational purposes. This means much more than presents itself on the surface, when we reflect that one of the greatest curses of slavery to the slave was that by denying him even the God-given right to own himself the acquisitive faculty largely was destroyed; but no one who knows the situation will question whether, in the acquisition of these millions to which reference has been made, the colored woman has done her part, whether, among the more than three million wage-earning women of the United States, she, as opportunity permits, is doing her share of work, and, with others, assisting in every possible way to solve the problem that, as American citizens, women as well as men thoroughly must consider.

MRS. JOSEPHINE SILOME YATES.

THE PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Negroes Own and Control Millions of Dollars in Real Estate, Have More Good City Property than Any Two Other Cities in the United States Combined.

By Will Foster.

The wealth of the Negroes in real estate in Chicago would astonish the world. The property owned by Negroes probably never would have come to light as an individual race had it not been for some cheap real estate boomer that got behind some residents and property owners in a select part of the South Side, known as Hyde Park and Englewood, and styled themselves as a protection society and clubs—a grand piece of advertisement at the cost of the colored man. Those who happened to live in the respective localities where these clubs or societies happened to be busy. The Daily Tribune took up the matter and published column after column on the subject. These societies got bold after being encouraged by the press of Chicago, and set about making final arrangements to eradicate the many colored residents of the different select neighborhoods. During all this the colored residents and colored property owners went right on about their business just as if there was nothing going on against them. Arrangements were made to buy all the property that was owned by colored people, also all the property that was owned by landlords that refused to turn out colored tenants. After a short innvestigation by the different committees it was found that the societies and clubs did not have enough money to swing such a big deal. It was finally decided to turn the matter over to the Realty Trust Company to put the deal through. This was done. The trust company sent out its expert appraisers to go over everything. The company assured the societies and clubs that it would give them a definite answer in ten days. Again the dailies were filled full of news of the banishment of Negro residents in different sections of the city. From the outlook it seemed that every Negro resident would have to vacate by May 1, 1910. To all this the colored residents and property owners paid little or no attention. Their indifferent attitude toward the matter during the ten days' investigation of the trust company got the societies and clubs on uneasy seats. A circular letter was sent out to every member and his friends and sympathizers to come to a big secret meeting to hear the report from the trust company; that the general secretary of all the societies and clubs had got some inside information that everything was O. K., and wanted all the officers of the different districts to be prepared to go right on with the good work. At the end of the given time a meeting was held in one of the South Side's big halls. By 8 o'clock the hall was packed and hundreds were on the outside and could not get in, but were willing to stand on the outside until the report was read. Promptly at 8 o'clock the chairman of the big meeting called the house to order and the secretary read the trust company's report, which was very brief. In part, the report read: "Gentlemen, after carefully going over the matter of the proposition of buying all the property of colored people in your section of the city, it is a little too big a risk that our company cares to handle, and your estimate of figures of what it would cost to handle the deal was away below the actual cost. On investigation of the matter thoroughly, we find that the undesirable owners would sell their property for enormous sums and in many cases buy again the next day—next door, in some cases. The same thing would happen in the cases of the white landlords that rent to colored tenants. They would sell one day at an enormous profit, and build or buy before the expired time for the tenants to move. That the existing circumstances were not what they seemed to think them, also that the company had been well paid for its troubles, for some facts had been found out during the investigation that would be of great value to the real estate world." The reading of this report threw the meeting into a wild panic. The Southern members of the different societies made their presence known without the permission of the chair. The chairman rapped and rapped, and finally got order. In a loud voice he said that he was ashamed of some of the members. That their object was to do things in a peaceful way. If not, he would disband the organization right then and there; that all dissatisfied members could have their names stricken off the roll at any time they wished. He would set Friday next for the different committees to meet him and go over matters. There being no further business, the meeting closed. The janitor put an end to the many small joint meetings by putting out the lights. The different newspapers had little to say the following day on the subject. It was up to the committee to wait on the trust company and get some of the facts that had not been made known at the big meeting. The trust company felt that this was due their clients. The gentleman in charge of the facts drew from a pigeon hole of his desk a large thirty-page typewritten matter that convinced the protection societies that they had been sadly misled; that their estimate of finance was so far out of the way that it was hardly any use to mention it; also, to pull off such a deal would create a panic in the real estate business. The protection clubs had little or no idea how much real estate was owned by Negroes in their locality. The record only shows that the property was transferred some twenty-five years ago, when property was very cheap; that assessments and taxes had been paid regularly; that in many cases big, costly flats were owned by parties that they could not locate; when they tried to find what their color or nationality was, the only information that could be obtained from the local agents was that they were commissioned from downtown offices to rent and collect. The downtown offices would not show their books, and there is no law to make them. So that matter ended there. Then the club had enrolled members that would sell to Negroes on short notice—if not directly, indirectly. If they should try to buy up all the property that is owned by Negroes and landlords that rent to Negro tenants, why, they would sell one day and buy the next. It would take every dollar in the United States treasury to pull off such a deal successfully.

After putting these documents away, the trust officers pulled from another pigeon hole a small typewritten matter to show the committee that they had very little idea of what the Negroes own in real estate in Cook county; that it would run up into big millions; that on State street alone Negroes owned $850,000 worth of property between Van Buren and Sixty-third streets. There were ten or twelve that owned over $30,000 worth of property: Robert T. Motts, $50,000; Emanuel Jackson, $50,000; Geo. W. Holt, $30,000, and Leach, $25,000. On Wabash they own $700,000; Geo. H. Jackson, $70,000; Ed Wright, $20,000; Louie B. Anderson, $12,000; Jack Johnson, $12,000, and so on. That on Dearborn street they owned $700,000; Ed Morris, $60,000. On Armour avenue they own $300,000; on La Salle street they own in the neighborhood of $200,000. The bulk of the property owned by Negroes is east of State street: Wabash, Forest, Vernon, Rhodes, to the lake, and starting at Twenty-ninth street and running out as far as Seventy-ninth street.

The biggest holders of real estate on the East Side are: Col. John Marshall, Bert Williams, Major R. R. Jackson, W. C. Cowen, Arthur Wells, Major Dennison, Dr. Emanuel, Frank C. Leland, John Fry and Dr. D. A. Williams. The holdings of these men and others of smaller account would run into very big figures. It was explained to the committee that the trust company had taken up this work on its own account, to find out how much property was really owned in Chicago and Cook county by Negroes; that the protection clubs had better pursue some other methods to rid themselves of their undesirable colored neighbors. The trust company busied itself to the extent of going among individual real estate agents to collect more facts on the subject, but with little success only in a few cases. One in particular, George H. Jackson, who plunged into real estate inside of two years to the extent of $100,000, laid matters pretty plainly before his investigators, and said that he was in business for what money there was in it; that he would buy from or sell to anybody; that he intended to sell all of his property in Cincinnati, O., and invest it in Chicago. The next subject was Jesse Binga, a real estate dealer and banker, who handles a big block of South Side real estate. Mr. Binga, in plain words, said that he never went over his record to find out who or what color owned or rented the houses that were on his books; that he did business with all classes and colors. A very little information could be gained from the other agents along State street.

Next was W. H. Bowers & Co., bankers and real estate dealers. This company has the reputation of buying and selling more property for colored people than any other firm in America. It was very hard to get any information from this company as to how much property it has sold to colored people. After a hard time the inquirers were shown upstairs to the office of the man behind everything. He gave a very brief view of the matter, and said that his company sold and bought property for everybody all over the country, and had never gone to the trouble of singling out one color, as it was a matter of dollars and cents with them.

Cristmas Day.

BY BISHOP H. M. TURNER, D. D.

The 25th of December is called Christmas, or Christ Mass, the day when mass is celebrated commemorative of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, who became flesh and dwelt among us as a visible man.

Christmas is the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the seed of the woman that was to bruise the serpent's head, and the only seed that woman has ever produced; for both men and women are conceived and evolved from the seed of man. Christ alone was the seed of woman. A number of anniversaries are upon record, days set apart to commemorate and celebrate great events, or the birth of great personages whose achievements have made them notable benefactors to States, nations and empires, but we know of no anniversary that takes in the whole world and includes people of every color and nationality except the mass day of the Christ, which for euphony is called Christmas.

While the Sabbath observance is also universal, and binding upon people of every nationality, it is not an anniversary, for there are fifty-two Sabbaths in a year, and are to be kept sacred. Their observance is a religious rite. Christmas, for some seventeen hundred and fifty years, has been looked upon by either the whole or a part of mankind as a festival of the Christian Church, to be observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. This festival, properly, begins with the evening of the 24th of December and is called Christmas Eve, but it is more particularly on the 25th, and is denominated Christmas day.

In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, Coptic and Lutheran churches, especially in Europe, Christmas is observed with religious services. History tells us its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but it is generally observed throughout Christendom at the present. We know of no church denomination in this country that does not respect Christmas, to say the least, and while it is not a legal holiday, or possibly we had better say, a national holiday legalized, several of the respective States have enacted laws to that effect. Christ Mass implies that the whole of mankind throughout the globe should, in one great mass, join in observing the sacredness of this day.

The Holy Scriptures appear to indicate that Christ was born in Bethlehem of Judea, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and every body upon the face of the earth should be awake at that hour, singing, praying or preaching. Indeed, it should be the one night in the year when every body should be watching, not an eye should be closed, nor a snore heard around the globe. We have not been asleep on a Christmas morning in fifty-eight years, nor have we been in bed but once, and then we were sick, but not asleep. Out of these fifty-eight years we have tried to preach fifty-one times at, or about, three o'clock Christmas morning.

Returning from Africa on the Christmas eve of 1892, notwithstanding we were in a terrible storm on the Bay of Biscay, the graveyard of the Atlantic Ocean; at one o'clock we went to the berth cabin of an African lady and wakened her up. We went into the saloon of the ship, and while it was rolling and plunging in a fearful gale, read the Bible, sung and prayed, and sat and talked about the birth of Jesus Christ for something over two hours. The African lady, or as she would be called in this country, "that Negress," avalanched us in astonishment. She had read history, philosophy, science, rather old timeish science however, and she kept us awake until day. We have seen her superiors in this country in polish refinement, education, oratory and popular intelligence, but we have never seen her equal, certainly not her superior in general knowledge pure and simple. She even charmed and delectablelized the ship crew who were running the vessel, and at times they stood around us in droves to hear her talk, but she kept her eyes in my face and would not look at one of them because they were white, and she had no use for "white folks." She evidently did this extensive reading also in Africa, as she had never left the continent before.

We have no respect for what is commonly called dram-drinkers at any time or under any circumstances, or indulgers in spirituous liquors, especially at Christmas times, but we do respect and even venerate those who are awake, shooting fire-crackers, blowing horns, holloing and laughing, running and jumping and the such like innocent amusement-makers more than we do the crowd of so-called Christians who are wrapped up in the arms of morpheus and are unconscious of the greatest event and anniversary that ever transpired in the chronicles of eternity. We have a tin horn that we purchased near forty years ago, and the only time we blow it and alarm the neighbors along the streets is when we start to church on Christmas morning at twelve or one o'clock to preach and engage in other religious services. The horn is then laid aside for another Christmas.

Christmas day has been utilized in forming new resolutions that have changed the whole current of life in individuals and marked the mutations in countries and nations, and we hold that this is befitting in every particular. Clovis, king of the Franks, promised to embrace Christianity if God would be with him and help him to win a certain battle. He was successful, and he and several thousand of his army were accordingly baptized on Christmas in 496. Cowan, the great historian, tells us, on Christmas day, in the year 800, that Pope Leo III, amid great pomp, appointed Charlemagne emperor, and he was the most marvelous emperor the world has ever seen. To him the world is indebted for universities and higher culture.

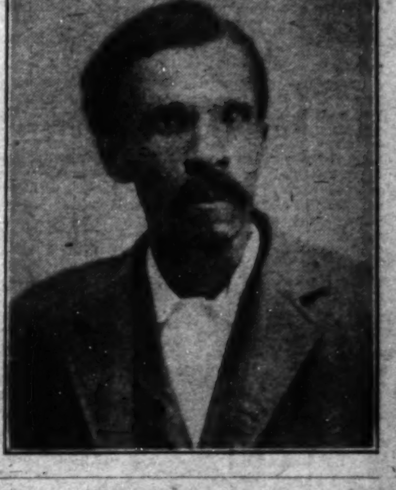
In 1065 Westminister Abbey, that has no equal on earth, was consecrated on Christmas day, and the next year, 1066, William, the conqueror, was crowned in the same abbey on Christmas day. The Pilgrim fathers began to build the first house in Plymouth, Mass., on Christmas, 1620, and General Geo. Washington crossed the Delaware and marched nine miles in a severe snow storm and attacked the British at Trenton on Christmas of 1776. Thus we might proceed to give instances in history of great personal and natoinal mutations, but what would be the use? We have said enough to point out the majesty and sacredness of the birthday of the Lord Jesus Christ. But before we conclude we shall touch upon a point, though embryotically, that maybe somewhat sensational, and arouse the scholarship of the day. If it does, we still live in Atlanta, Ga., and we hope we are able to take care of ourself.

We deny that January 1st is New Years day, to the contrary the New Year is a week old on January 1st, we mean scientifically speaking. Let us see. The earth in revolving around the sun in its orbit reaches two extreme points, and it is in its perihelion about the 23d of December, which brings it three or four millions of miles nearer the sun than when it is in its aphelion. From December 22d to December 24th there is no perceptible difference in its distance from the sun, but on the 25th of December the day is nearly two minutes longer, which demonstrates the earth is returning to its aphelion, and the length of the day has increased, though imperceptible to the common spectator. So, in fact, the 25th of December is New Year's day. Therefore, the 25th of December is the grandest day known to men or angels, since it is the natal anniversary of Jesus Christ, the son of God, and marks a new year in the chronological annals of all time and all ages, and, for all we know, eternity itself. Learned men have differed as to the time when Christ was born, some holding it was in March, others contending that it was in April, and even May has had its advocates, but we believe that we have the right time, as it is in accord with nature itself. "Glory to God in the highest, and, on earth, peace, good will toward men."

BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

HENRY ANDERSON.

Henry Anderson was located near Mineola, Tex., in August, 1907. He was born in Maryland, near Princess Anne. His mother's name was Peggy. He was a slave, and worked a number of years for his masters, Anderson, Roberson and Judge Perkins. He has one son, Sandy Anderson, now living at Mineola. He also had a number of brothers, George, Alex., Charles, Horace and Sandy, and sisters Malinda and Elizabeth, besides a number of other relatives.



EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Editor Freeman:

You will find enclosed the sum of $1.50 for subscription of twelve months. I wish to say that I can speak without hesitancy that The Freeman excels all other colored newspapers that I have read, and rest assured that all efforts you have given it are highly appreciated by me. I am sure all other readers should appreciate and feel proud of such a journal. Wishing you success, I remain,

Mrs. H. E. Mables,
Seattle, Wash.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Plans for Negro Exposition Well Under Way—Commission to be Named.

The demonstrative exposition for 1913 is well under way, and since the emphatic indorsement given the project by the President of the United States, the work of making the exhibit all that it should be seems to have been allotted to the National Negro Business League, as it is generally conceded that the recognition given by the Nation's chieftain was secured through the influence of Dr. Booker T. Washington. It is conceded on all sides that no other man can be half so effective in attracting the attention of the country to the exposition, or in inducing Congress and the State legislatures to make liberal appropriations in aid of the great purpose which the promoters have in mind. As is doubtless stated elsewhere in this paper, steps have already been taken in Congress to carry out the request of the President that he be empowered to name a commission of seven to take up in specific fashion the advisability of holding such an exposition and to formulate a plan by which it can be made most effective. At the suggestion of the National Negro Business League and other interested bodies, Congressman E. L. Taylor, Jr., of Ohio, member of the House committee on appropriations, and Congressman William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions, offered a joint resolution yesterday creating the commission, and requiring it to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1910. It is further provided that the sum of $5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, be appropriated. The members of the commission are to serve without salary, but shall be paid their necessary expenses, and disbursements under the act shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury on vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission. That the resolution will be concurred in goes without saying, and it is expected that the commission will be able to go to work actively within a short time. No names have as yet been agreed upon as members of the proposed commission, but there is no lack of seasoned material available. Among those mentioned are T. J. Calloway, who was the executive officer of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition and commissioner in charge of the Negro exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900; Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute; Prof. E. L. Blackshear, of Texas, who brought the idea prominently before the Louisville convention; R. L. Smith, of Texas; Rev. C. T. Walker, of Georgia; J. C. Napier, of Tennessee; H. S. Cummings, of Maryland; Rev. W. L. Taylor, grand master of the True Reformers; Albert S. White, of Kentucky; G. L. Knox, of Indiana, and others of equal prominence and business experience.

* * *

Senator Gallinger's bill authorizes the payment of $1,291,744.50 to 61,131 depositors of the late Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, the amount representing 38 per cent. of the deposits remaining unpaid.

* * *

Dr. Charles P. Grandfield, the newly appointed postmaster of Washington, is a graduate of the medical department of Howard University. He has a host of Howard men under him as clerks and carriers.

* * *

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt, wife of Hon. W. H. Hunt, United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, will spend a part of the winter here with her father, Judge M. W. Gibbs, and sister, Mrs. Hattie Gibbs Marshall.

* * *

Prof. H. C. Scurlock has been given rank as full professor of chemistry at Howard University, and in addition to an advanced salary, in view of his scholarly and efficient services, has had the house adjoining Prof. Kelly Miller assigned for his use. The house has been nicely refitted.

* * *

The Washington Division, United Order of True Reformers, with Chief W. R. Griffin at the head of the host of 5,000 loyal followers, will tender a grand reception Monday evening, at True Reformers' Hall, in honor of Grand Master W. L. Taylor, of Richmond, who comes on his annual tour of inspection. Speeches will be delivered by prominent citizens and members of the fraternity, and an elaborate banquet will follow.

* * *

The "Blackstone Club" of the Howard Law School will argue a difficult law case this evening in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University. The attorneys for the plaintiff will be O. E. Granady, Horace Morris, R. H. Holley and Albert Andrews, alternate; attorneys for the defendant, Leroy McGruder, Edward H. Lawson, C. H. Riley, and M. B. Williams, alternate. Prof. G. Francis Williams will be presiding justice, with Edward H. Lawson as clerk and W. H. Burrell as assistant clerk.

* * *

Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, delivered the principal address in Baltimore last week, the occasion being a memorial meeting in honor of Gen. O. O. Howard, the founder of the university, and was held under the auspices of the Howard University Alumni Association of the Manumental City. This is one of the series of memorial meetings suggested by Professor Miller, to be held in every section of the country where the Howard graduate is to be found in any considerable numbers.

* * *

Bethel Literary and Historical Association held an impressive memorial meeting last night in honor of Gen. O. O. Howard. Prof. W. H. Richards described the achievements of "Howard at Atlanta;" Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cock gave "Reminiscences of Mrs. Belle M. Howard;" Rev. Walter H. Brooks discussed the "Influence of Howard University Upon Race Culture;" the Aeolian Mandolin and Glee Club presented selections, and Prof. John T. Layton directed the Metropolitan choir, which sang. President L. G. Gregory conducted the exercises and Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford acted as secretary.

* * *

The Washington Sight-seeing Automobile and Investment Company is prospering beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. Its high-grade machines are in constant use by people of consequence, and the big sight-seeing car is popular with parties who come from abroad to view the beauties of the Nation's capital. The company is now preparing to purchase a well-appointed garage, and has two or three very desirable properties under consideration. If the pending negotiations go through, it is likely that within thirty days the company will own one of the finest garages in the city, located in the heart of the fashionable quarter, surrounded by the families of Cabinet ministers, members of Congress and of the diplomatic corps, from whom it expects to draw a large share of its patronage. Messrs. Stockton, Griffin, Lankford and other members of the company believe in going at things in a business-like fashion, and those of our people who wish to see the race succeed in pioneer paths will stand by them with both their financial and moral support.

* * *

Announcement is made that the midwinter meeting of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League is to be held in New York City about the 27th of January. One of the most important matters to come before this body will be the selection of the next meeting place of the national organization. At Louisville no decision was reached, but New York, Boston, Omaha, Little Rock, Springfield, Ill., Hampton, Va., Nashville, Tenn., and Washington were submitted by instructed delegates for consideration. Sentiment seems to be divided between Boston and New York, with a decided preference, however, for New York. Boston is regarded as being too far out of the range of the league's center of influence, and a large attendance there would be practically out of the question. The experience of the N. M. A. last year was a case in point, and the league does not wish to make the same mistake—with all due respect to the hospitable and enterprising people of the "Hub." The masses of our people will travel as far as New York where the Negroes and the whites spell "Business" with a capital B, but they draw the line right there. New York for 1910, with Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia in reserve for 1911 and 1912, is the slogan heard in these parts.

* * *

The Washington Times, a local sheet that never has a good word to say for colored people, and which never loses an opportunity to muddy the waters and sow the seeds of dissension in our camp, has been "butting in" again on the question of Negro appointments. It throws out the dark hint now that the President will appoint no Negroes to office in the South, and that those now on the Federal pay roll will be dropped as their terms expire and white men will succeed them. Another "tip" is given out gratuitously that the President will "square himself" with the colored brother who delivers the votes by hereafter handing out the big Federal plums to Negroes of the Northern and Western States. As the Washington Times and its "Negro in the woodpile," who is thought to be doing some dark-lantern prompting, are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets, the Negro office-holders here and in the South are "paying them no mind," and are going on in the even tenor of their way. The "Black Cabinet" will be intact when the Times reporter has been fired for incompetency and returned to his old job of conductoring on a street car.

* * *

Some time ago Dr. J. Henning Nelms, rector of the Church of the Ascension, delivered a lecture before the Sons of the American Revolution, in which he described the Negro as lacking in the higher ideals of patriotism, and suggested that one of the labors of the society should be the teaching of what true patriotism stands for. At a largely attended mass meeting Sunday, under the auspices of the Second Baptist Lyceum, Dr. Nelms was severely taken to task for his uncalled-for suggestion, and resolutions were adopted challenging him to show wherein the Negro had ever given evidence of failure to understand the meaning of patriotism. Lieut. Richard E. S. Toomey, the well-konwn poet and literateur, presided, and gave an eloquent resume of the valor of the Negro soldiers in all the wars of the Republic. He drew on history, and proved that the Negro was with Balboa at the discovery of the Pacific ocean; with Cortez in Mexico, and were members of the transcontinental expeditionsn of Fremont and Clark; 186,000 Negroes enlisted in the civil war to preserve the Union, and at Bunker Hill, Lake Erie, and at San Juan Hill they displayed a heroism that has had no parallel in the life of any race. A Negro helped to nail the stars and stripes to the North Pole, and took a patriotic delight in so doing, and he has to-day the world for his audience. Other speeches in similar vein were made by Lawyer Perri W. Frisby, Dr. S. L. Corrothers, Prof. W. H. Ferris, Lawyer J. H. Stewart and Mrs. Julia Mason Layton. Mr. Stewart made the point that despite the Negro needs and crying obstacles, the race had yet to produce a bomb-throwing Anarchist, a Negro member of the Black Hand or Night Riders, or a Negro lyncher. A full report of the meeting was sent to Dr. Nelms.

R. W. THOMPSON.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FREEMAN AS A LANDMARK.

How She Has Stood Her Ground and Won For the Race Her Greatest Victories.

BY J. M. HENDERSON, M. D.
Boston, Mass.

I doubt if there is any man or woman of the race who does not at times stop and think of THE FREEMAN as a landmark. Have you far back copies of THE FREEMAN, can you recall the days when it was a timid and new venture in the world of race journalism? Think of the long years it has weathered through; think of the race battles it has fought out; think of the men and women whose entrance in public life it has heralded and the close of whose careers it has told about. It is true that THE FREEMAN is a private property in a business sense of the term, but it is also true that THE FREEMAN is the property of the race.

I go back to its dusty files to once more hear the words of Douglass or Langston, and to feel the stir and throb of days now gone and yet powerful in their effect upon the present.

Are young men and women making a success in life who got their first high ideals and life purposes from THE FREEMAN. George L. Knox has done something for the race, he has done much for the race; he has done more than can be summed up.

THE FREEMAN has been the potent means of writing many a page of the history of the A. M. E. Church differently from what otherwise it would have been. The splendid service performed by Thompson was not only inspired and made possible by THE FREEMAN, but has become to be one of the most valuable assets of our young people as they start out in life.

I have often thought of the fearless, consistent, constant work of THE FREEMAN, of how it has been the means of developing the individuality, character, mentality and personality of so many of the men and women of the race who are now playing strong and prominent parts in the activities of the race.

There are many fears that once stood before our youth and which would have frightened them back had it not been that there was a race paper that proclaimed in calm and cheering tones the glad tidings of hope; that told of others who had braved the difficulties and won out. There are hundreds and hundreds of men and women of the race whose lives are different from what they would have been had not the influence of the race papers entered in upon them. It is nothing now to pick up one of the race papers and read of colored lawyers, doctors, business men, and to our papers came the task of giving his proper value to Henson, who went as far north as Peary, who stood as much cold and underwent as many hardships and braved as many dangers, and yet, without the hope of fame, but all in the calm and daring hardihood of a gritty man.

Do you want to do a good thing for the young folks in your home? Then take some good race journal. Let the boys and girls read and learn to know of those of the race who are making a success in life, it will put heart into them.

HOW I CAME TO WRITE "RACE ADJUSTMENT."

BY PROF. KELLY MILLER.

I am asked by THE FREEMAN to tell how I came to write "Race Adjustment." It is very difficult for an author, after it is all over, to review his experiences and recall the various motives and promptings of which his book is the outcome.

In all of my writings my aim has been to state the Negro's case dispassionately, rationally and yet courageously, to the just and candid judgment of mankind. I have striven to base my appeal to both races upon reason, and not upon the feverish heat of passion. I believe that the first need of our situation is a clear, concise statement of the tangled issues involved. No analyst is prepared to solve a problem until he has stated its conditions. I have attempted to give just assessment to all shades, feeling and schools of opinion. I have not denounced those who disagree with me, nor yet those with whom I disagree. I have relied upon logic, and not upon denunciation for argument. Another strong actuating motive has been that of racial defense. During the past ten years the Negro has been most vehemently assailed by men who recognized no restraints either of logic or conscience. When men of great rhetorical, cunning and disquisitional ingenuity were assailing the race insistently and incessantly I felt and still feel it my duty to contribute whatever powers and talents I may possess to offset their damaging doctrine. I can conceive of no higher use the Negro can make of his education than to state his case and vindicate his cause before the world.

"Race Adjustment" is made up largely of essays and separate articles which had previously appeared in such publications as the Outlook, the Arena, the Forum, the New England Magazine and the Boston Transcript. Several of the papers were published in separate pamphlet form. Seventy-five thousand of these pamphlets had previously been distributed. I had almost made up my mind that the pamphlet is the best means of disseminating one's views on an unpopular cause. I am still inclined to this judgment and shall continue to use the pamphlet as a channel of argument and opinion. The white magazine editor and the publisher always reserve the right to revise, modify or reject contributions not suited to the present temper of their constituents. Accepted articles on the race question more frequently express the sentiment and policy of the magazine than the uninfluenced opinion of the contributor. It is a great misfortune that the race has no magazine of the requisite circulation and influence to reach the enlightened thought of the age. It is a reproach to ten million Negroes that they have not an organ of opinion which should set forth their cause with such dignity and power that the whole world would feel forced to peruse its columns.

Popular demand is responsible for "Race Adjustment" in its present form. Requests came from all parts of the country for a volume containing my scattered writtings. "Race Adjustment" is the response to this demand.

I am deeply grateful to the public for the generous manner with which the book has been received. It has been reviewed most widely by the press, both North and South, but, without exception, in the most kindly and complimentary manner. One of the most complimentary reviews which I have seen was made by a magazine published in Germany. Although the book has been published little more than a year the third edition has already been demanded, and my publishers tell me that the sales are better now than at any previous time. The book has no sensational features stimulating quick sale, but purports to be a sane setting forth of the Negro's position in his upward struggle. I have dealt with abiding principles, and not merely with transient and evanescent issues. Most of the books that are rolling from the press as thick as oak leaves in autum, are like the butterfly that flits its shinning wings in the air of a moment only to pass forever from view. "Race Adjustment," it is hoped, will be of permanent value to all those who would become acquainted with the tangle of issues growing out of the race contact and attrition in this land.

The generous attitude and support of the public make the author feel that his efforts are worth while.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Special to The Freeman.

Rev. J. E. Starkes, pastor of Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church, left last week to attend their annual conference, which convened this week at Canbelle, Fla.... Master James Smith entertained his little friends at home in North Coyle street, on Saturday afternoon, December 11....Mrs. Howard Williams is at home on North Deviller street, after three weeks' absence....Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick entertained The Progressive Club of Big Zion Church at their home on West Jackson street, Thursday night, December 9. Dainty refreshments were served....Sunday afternoon at the Normal School Dainty refreshments were served. Sunday afternoon at the Normal School building a debate was held on the question: "Resolved, That the White Man Has More Right to This Country Than the Negro." Mr. G. G. Grice and Mr. Dave Jones took the affirmative, and Mr. D. B. Johnson and Mr. Richard Cartor the negative. On next Sunday at 3 p. m., December 19, there will be a debate on the question: "Resolved, That Heredity Does More to Shape a Person's Life Than His Environment." Every young man is invited to attend these debates, which will be held at the Normal School building every Sunday afternoon. Come and hear something that is of interest....The Pensacola Lodge of Elks is prosperous. They had an election of officers recently and elected Mr. Richard Morris Exalted Ruler, and then put on a special dispensation and invited all young men to join, that they may be shown how the I. B. P. O. E. of W. will guard you in health, care for you in sickness, bury you when dead, keep your last resting place strewn with honors. Their lodge room is at the corner of Garden and Tarregona streets.... Rev. R. V. Green left Wednesday for his home in San Diego, Cal., after a week's visit with friends here...The Golden Rod and Silver Leaf Pleasure Club will give a concert at the K. of P. Hall Wednesday night, and it is promised by the leaders of the club that it will be the best one this season. After the concert music will be furnished by the Collins Orchestra ....Miss Callie Moody returned last week after a visit of several months to Northern cities. Her many friends are glad to see her home again.

The study of the management of this paper is, how to make it a greater and better paper, a greater power and force for the betterment of the condition of our race, and the editor will thank any one to write him an idea that may be helpful to this end. By the time for our 25th anniversary we would like to add 5,000 more to our subscription list. KGind reader, will you help? Write the editor a personal letter.

DR. GOREY HOOD, MECHANO-THERAPIST.

Dr. Gorey Hood was born at Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, August 1, 1852. His mother died when he was but three weeks old. His father moved to Louisville in 1870, and died at the age of sixty-nine years.

During the years of 1873-4-5 Dr. Hood was cabin boy on the Ohio and Mississippi river steamboats. In 1878 he went to Chicago and worked at the old Grand Pacific Hotel as waiter. In 1883 he went to Milwaukee and worked for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company as parlor car porter. He resigned in 1887 and went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he worked at various hotels awhile. In 1890 he went to Yosemite Valley and worked for four years at the Big Tree Station, Warrond Hotel, as headwaiter. In November, 1897, he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railway Company at San Francisco as messenger in office and porter on their private cars. The general offices were moved to Chicago, May 20, 1904, and became a part of the E. H. Harriman syndicate of railways.

Before leaving California Dr. Hood took up the various studies of the "Nature Cure," while in the employ of the company, and gave it careful attention for several years. His object in taking up this study was to cure himself of his various ailments without the aid of drugs, which he did.

On July 1, 1909, Dr. Hood resigned from the employ of the company and took up the practical work at the College of Mechano-Therapy, and received his diploma July 30. Dr. Hood is now successfully located at 3030 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., having opened his office August 10.

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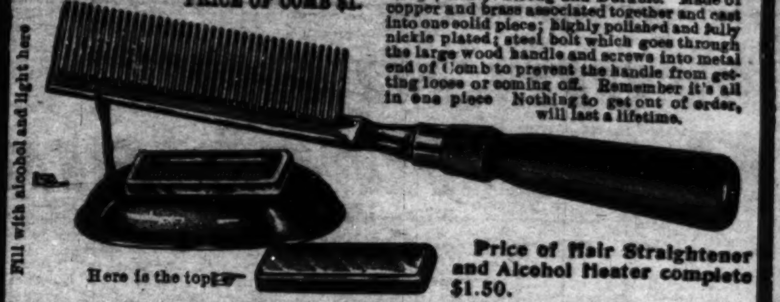
Fill with alcohol and light here
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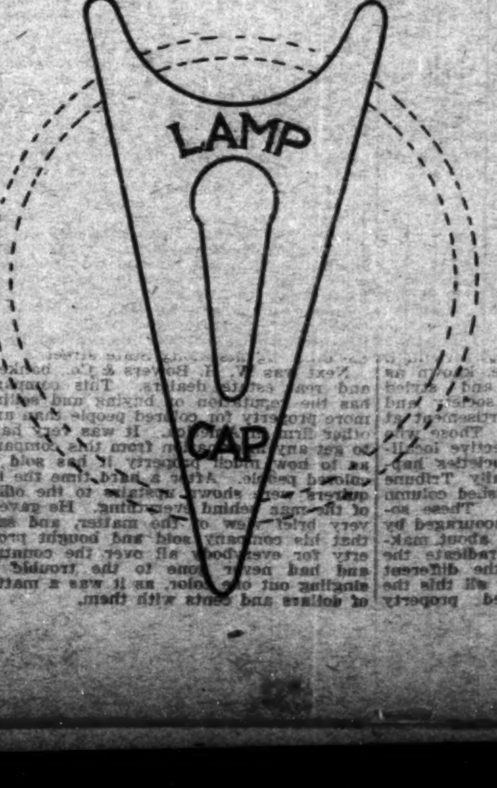

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Eureka Comb Co.
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THE NEGRO COLLEGE

BY PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

The surest proof that the Negro is not indifferent to the things that make for his best welfare is clearly shown by the efforts he has put forth to improve his condition—moral, intellectual and financial.

About forty-five years ago he was ushered into the new dispensation of free dom. Ignorant, poor and despised, he was turned adrift to make his fortune as best he could. It was then that various organizations came to his assistance in an intellectual way and planted the seed of which we see some of the first fruits every day in all lines of activity, and especially in our educational work.

The schools, instituted, named and managed by our white friends, were indispensable for without them and the advantages furnished by them the Negro would never have attained the position he has reached today. They were a blessing and an inspiration. They placed a high standard before the race and aroused an ambition that led to wonderful achievements. As Bishop Haygood once said the story of the Negro in the South since 1865 forms one of the most unique and altogether wonderful chapters in the history of education.

In that early day there were those who saw with the vision of seers, and the words uttered a long time ago by that well known educator and friend of the race, Dr. Mayo, partook of the nature of a prophecy. He said that the head that the great body of colored citizenship would ultimately follow would not be found on the shoulders of any class of white men. He then added that the American white man could do just then but one radical thing for the colored man, outside of respect for his equality before the law, and that was to help him to the education which should develop a genuine upper class which would lead him to his own place in American affairs.

We are seeing the prophetic truth of that statement made real today in many lines. Chiefly is it showing itself in educational affairs. Out of the work of early education, planned and carried on, the Negro is today reaching out to control his own educational affairs, and Negro schools. Negro colleges, manned and controlled by the colored man himself, are growing more and more in evidence.

This fact in no wise indicates ingratitude for what has been done for the race by its white friends. It indicates, on the situation in less than half a century of freedom.

It was never the intent that the Negro's educational work should always be done by others—that he should continue indefinitely to be the ward of the white people. He has been urged on, encouraged and stimulated on every hand to do for himself and he has been driven to do for himself.

He set about it early in an educational way. A future detailed history of education in these United States will show some most remarkable early efforts put forth, not only to teach and spread intelligence in the dark corners, but to support and carry on educational affairs here and there. These began long before the war. The free people in Charleston, South Carolina, formed an association for the purpose as early as 1803, which continued nearly a half-century. Savannah took up a similar work in 1865, and Daniel A. Payne had been a governing factor in education ever since he opened his first school in Charleston in 1829, and his influence was never abated till his death in 1893.

So one great reason for the education of the race has been shown in its fruits ever since the schools and colleges sprang up at the close of the war to lead the Negro to the light.

Today there is no question that the Negro is capable, both intellectually and financially, to do much for his education. Statistics prove that he has done much along both lines; and the Negro colleges are in evidence to show by their work what kind of training the Negro can give to his own people.

That there is need of these colleges no argument is necessary to offer as proof other than the present conditions. If the Negro were in the full or even in the partial enjoyment of all his rights it might not be so much of a necessity that such colleges exist, but the exigences of the times demand schools of this kind where the black boy and girl may study unhampered, enjoying all that freedom necessary to facilitate study and where they are not continually reminded of color or parentage. This places the Negro college in a position to do work in special lines for a special class of people—work that is not and cannot be done by other institutions.

While I am opposed to segregation of any race, yet with others I must bow to the inevitable, and if the rights and privilege which make for his broadest manhood and free spiritual freedom cannot be accorded the Negro by other institutions there is nothing to be done but to create conditions that will give these for ourselves.

The more that public sentiment becomes hostile to the race, and the more that prejudice and proscription hedge its pathway, the more it must turn to its own immediate racial kith and kin for succor, in all lines—educational and otherwise.

Many of our white colleges which have thrown their doors open to us, and which have given us for years the privileges and advantages to enjoy in common with others, are finding themselves becoming hampered by our presence under the influence of the sentiments of the Tillmans, the Vardamans and the Dixons; and there are those among them that, in one way or another, are indicating that we are not a desirable element, and that if we enter we are simply to be tolerated and must content ourselves with all the conditions we may meet in this atmospher growing so surcharged with prejudice. I am told that not long ago at Amherst a remark was made by a professor there that the time would come in which they would have no Negroes in Amherst College. This man is from the South, and his selection as a professor is based upon his knowledge of the subject he teaches, not upon his racial views. Now, Amherst is no exception, other white colleges are doing the same, and they are calling a new element to their chairs with no reference to the race question—and the Negro is gradually being forced out through the multitude of conditions prejudicial to him which environ him more or less in the white schools of today. These colleges do not guarantee us protection from insults or foul treatment by students. It is probable that they cannot. So they simply fall in with public sentiment—leave us to hoe our own row if we remain, and act as if they wish us elsewhere.

I am not saying this condition is true in all white colleges; but its increasing growth is the first and main cause that has forced the Negro college into permanent existence.

There is an atmosphere of equality of freedom, of mental stimulus, of social order, that the race does not find elsewhere within other college walls. It is to be regretted that it is true, for in some things the Negro must suffer because he is forced back upon himself alone.

And this brings me to consider what these schools, as long as they do and must exist, should endeavor to accomplish that these disadvantages we suffer may be eliminated as far as possible. Negro colleges must rise to meet present conditions and requirements. Their object, their aim, their purpose, must be high. They must seek to carry these out in the best manner possible.

These Negro colleges occupy a position which will enable them to do a work no other college can now do for them. They touch the people—come face to face, heart to heart with the race—see its practical needs and produce as a whole men who are, as a rule, stripped of mere sentiment and visionary dreams. Some of our strongest men come out of these Negro institutions today. This is our purpose—to produce strong men and women—planning and purposing race elevation, devoting self to the service they are led daily to see as so extremely needful.

But to do this the Negro colleges must consider thoughtfully and seriously many things. Among them I shall touch briefly upon a few which must have attention if these schools are to flourish and do the work well that they find is their's alone to do for the race.

Remembering that the age of sympathy and pity and excuse has rapidly changed to an age where every man is to be measured by what he is or can do, we must recognize that the Negro boys and girls who come from the Negro colleges are not to compete merely with their own race, but with the college graduates of every race, for a place in our American autonomy. So these colleges must be made the best possible. And in order that they may be made the best possible we must first cease to multiply such institutions. We should begin a process of elimination and center our efforts upon a few already organized, with a good start in equipment and doing good work.

This step wisely looked after we could build up and strengthen schools already existing and worthy of maintenance and support. Here we would be greatly helped and would avoid the criticism that comes from the monied philanthropists who can and do help our institutions, but who are deluged by the many appeals that come to them by letter and person for a multitude of schools—some of which have not passed the "paper stage of existence." This would be self-protection, for we must continue to be helped by philanthropy as all schools are which seek endowment funds and buildings at least.

Then we must have wise, intelligent, business-like boards to manage these schools. And here is where we begin to touch the vital interests of the Negro college. On these boards much responsibility rests. These boards are the devisers of plans for the growth of the college. They select and place the presidents and faculties in immediate governing charge, and they need all the wisdom possible that no mistake be made here; but their duty does not stop when such are appointed.

Two recent books are leading the way to a better understanding of these things—one on "College Administration," by ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, and one on "The Real College," by President Guy Potter Benton of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

We see here that a board of trustees is a force that counts for much in the material advancement of a school. It must be the backbone and sinew as far as the material side goes at least. It must have interest, enthusiasm and devotion to the schools for which it stands, so that it will not only exert its influence to carry out the plans of the head of the college, but will forward them by personal effort and self-sacrifice if necessary. To this must be added a broad intelligence concerning men and things that the presidents and faculties may not be hampered in carrying out their ideas for making an ideal institution.

Then come the president and his faculty. It goes without saying that the best of the race—its pick in intellect, culture and character must be found here. Here is where we must find union, harmony, cooperation, to the end of uplifting the race and making our schools stand well to the front. The Negro college has a good reason for being, and those who man it directly must most particularly prove it to the world. They stand out clearly in the limelight as the producers of a product which it is to our every interest to make as perfect as possible.

We cannot have graduates with high ideals, high purposes, noble impulses, great aspirations, fine culture—molded symetrically as human beings—educated in the highest sense of the word, unless the men and women who have charge of them during this formative period of life possess these same attributes of character.

The lack of these in a president or his faculty is a positive detriment to our advance as a race. These instructors, with the head, constitute an ideal for the youth of color. They stand as the embodiment of what he may hope to become, be successful next season.

Jesse A. Shipp, whose literary merit as a playwright, now stands pre-eminent, and this is as it should be. This is the strength and the hope of our Negro colleges—that the finest among us, the best of the race, be sought to stand before the youth.

We know that, as a people, we have yet a long way to go to reach the heights, and our hope is in the young. So teaching must, perforce, be impressed by example as well as precept.

A cultured, gracious, service-loving man or woman will do more to forward a generation to a higher plane than mere book knowledge. Of course, we must have both combined, but we well know that it is often much easier to get the latter requisite than the two combined. So we need teachers.

Say what one will about the need of men in business and industrial lines—there is too great a dearth among us of men, especially who are qualified to take charge of the instruction in our colleges. There is danger, too, of still further decrease—the rush to commercial lines of work—of industrial education and commercial—of anything that will help us up and forward. There is room for all. We need all, but we must not lose sight of this necessity to keep up the intellectual training for leadership.

I repeat, our Negro colleges are a need at the present time. They will grow more and more so, and their chairs must be filled and well filled. Then there must be a preparation for such work, and more of our young men especially should prepare for this by special training. Already we see the signs of the times when calls come to us and statements are made as to the difficulty of obtaining instructors with proper qualifications.

Not every one is gifted to instruct who is learned; not every one who is learned is possessed of fine elements of character, which should be made a model for the young to follow. We need the combination, as I have said before, which will not elevate to the highest pedestal the dollars and cents to be gained alone, or the fame to be won, but which will keep service, morals, manners, in the foreground while cultivating the intellect.

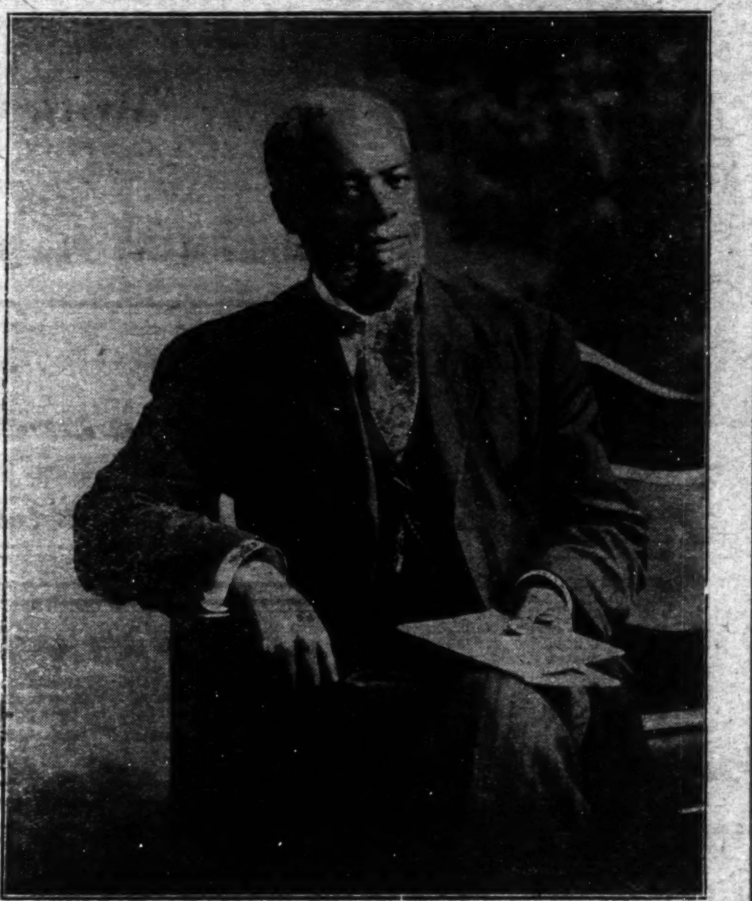
Uncouth, uncultured, unprincipled, half-educated persons have no business in our colleges as leaders, and it is the duty of all trustees of such to see that they are eliminated as rapidly as possible.

Then there must be union in the race to this end of reducing the collegiate work we seek to carry on to a certain number of institutions—all joining hands to this end—building up our system of education into something of which we may well be proud. The money that philanthropy can give to supplement our own race self-help would enable us to show something worthy the name of college work. So local ambition and pride should be merged into racial ambition and pride along this line. We have a few schools which well deserve the title of college, which are doing good work, some with a long and honorable history which we cannot afford to let suffer. We should unite to rally to their support.

The race must sustain their leaders of thought and action; the present is no time to waste in internal strife. The fields are ready for us and we must make a common cause against the common enemy and win common friends for our work. We must join hands to build for the future—for the days that those of us who have passed the meridian of life, and who face life's west windows, will not see, but days that will bring with them for exhibition the fruit of our toil—our present labor and struggles.

The Negro college is here to stay—begun by one necessity and forced now to continue by another necessity. We must, as trustees and faculties, guard and forward its interests, that we may not lose from the exclusiveness forced upon us; and, as a people, we must patronize and foster these schools in every way possible, that the young of the race may be inspired to make the next half century one of more rapid and more remarkable educational uplifting of our people than the last.

Wilberforce University.



W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

EDUCATIONAL ETCHINGS.

What is Going On in the Negroe's Great Institutions of Learning—More Strongly Equipped Faculties, Larger Enrollments, Broader Curricula and a Steady March of Improvement All Along the Line.

Oklahoma is taking a firm stand for Negro education, as is evidenced by an appropriation of $90,000 for its support by the first legislature of the new State.

* * *

Subscriptions are being raised among the students and faculty of Howard University for the erection of a General Howard Memorial Gate at the Howard Place entrance to the school grounds.

* * *

Prof. G. F. Richings, traveling representative of the Curry Industrial Institute, Urbana, Ohio, will spend the winter in canvassing Pennsylvania and New York States in the interest of the school.

* * *

The Tuskegee Annual Farmers' Conference will be held somewhat earlier this year than usual. The dates set are January 19 and 20. With fair weather the attendance promises to be a record-breaker.

* * *

The annual debate between Howard and Wilberforce University is to come off soon, and it is expected that it will be the stellar intellectual treat of the year. The contest will probably take place in Washington.

* * *

Through the efforts of friends in New York City the Negro Baptist school at Selma, Alabama, has received a donation of $5,000, according to a telegram received recently from the president of that institution.

* * *

The colored people of Norfolk, Va., are complaining that they are being denied high school instruction and aggressive steps are being taken to have the board of education provide facilities for the higher training of the Negro children of that city.

* * *

President Taft delivered a most helpful address to the students and faculty of Hampton Institute a few days ago, paying a high tribute to the utility of industrial education as a solvent for the problem of the Negro masses. The President is a trustee of the school.

* * *

The trustees of Chaflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., observed the quarto-centennial jubilee of President and Mrs. L. M. Dunton on November 24 with banquet and addresses, and in other ways expressed their esteem and gratitude for the years of faithful, splendid service rendered by them.

* * *

Prof. George A. Gates, D. D., of Dartmouth College, and formerly president of Grinnell College, Iowa, and Pomona College, California, has been elected president of Fisk University to succeed Merrill, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

* * *

The Kentucky State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session at Frankfort December 27, 28 and 29. The local arrangements will be in the hands of Prof. Will H. Mayo and Prof. J. H. Jackson. President J. M. Wood is looking for large delegations from all over the Blue Grass State.

* * *

Wilberforce University has a fine record for the first term of the new school year. The enrollment is upwards of 400, and the students hail from all parts of the United States, with a goodly number from Canada, Africa and the West India Islands. It goes without the saying that President W. S. Scarborough is delighted with the outlook, and is putting up a more vigorous fight than ever for the money with which to errect the much-needed new buildings on the campus.

* * *

The Mississippi Supreme Court has sustained a decree of the Jasper County Chancery Court in holding the county agricultural high school bill to be unconstitutional because no provision is made for the education of Negro children. Mississippi is surely waking up to the new order of things.

* * *

Zion's Herald, making note of the fact that the Negro frequently exhibits talents of an exceptional character, says: "Once in a while a young man of colored skin affords a revelation of the possibilities of his race. Witness the fact that the class poet of Brown University's senior class comes from Jamaica, in the West Indies."

* * *

Despite the sudden death of Prof. J. McHenry Jones, principal of the West Virginia Colored Institute, the school is said to be in excellent condition and the work is going on with its accustomed vigor and precision. Charles E. Mitchell is looking after the business interests of the school and Prof. Byrd Prillerman is in charge of the scholastic work.

* * *

Out of the nineteen dental students who graduated last year at Howard University, sixteen have successfully passed State board examinations, and the following have opened offices and doing well: Dr. S. J. Louis, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Sykes, Wilmington, Del.; Drs. Rivera and Dudley, North Carolina; Dr. Marshall, Staunton, Va.; Dr. Miller, Oklahoma, and Dr. Charlton, Texas.

* * *

Morris Walton, a graduate of Columbia University, '07, is teaching history and English at Tuskegee Institute, and Miss Sadie B. Brown, who finished at the Teachers' College, Howard University, last term, has taken charge of the immense kindergarten at Dr. Washington's bee-hive of industry. Mr. Warren Hunt Logan, Jr., of Tuskegee, has entered the sophomore class at Howard.

* * *

School luncheons are growing to be a fad in the institutions where there are cooking departments. The senior class of the Colored High School at Louisville, Ky., recently prepared a special dinner at which the members of the school board were the guests, and it was a big success. The menu reflected great credit upon the cooking instructors, Misses Georgia A. Lattimore and Atholene Peyton.

* * *

Dr. W. P. Thirkield, the magnetic and thorough-going president of Howard University, delivered the educational sermon on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the Centennial M. E. Church at Baltimore recently. Minister Ernest Lyon, of Liberia, was also a speaker, and was guest of honor at the banquet which marked the social side of the celebration.

* * *

Adjoining the campus of Howard University is a mansion in which the late Gen. O. O. Howard once lived. During the summer this commodious structure was purchased by Howard University and plans are now on foot to reconstruct it and convert it into a home for the school of theology. This department boasts of the largest enrollment in its history, and is doing splendid work under the direction of Dean Clark.

* * *

Noble R. Smith, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has entered the West Point Military Academy. His entrance, it is said, was opposed on account of his color, but he had passed the rigid examination, and so, on merit, won out. There are several vacancies in States where the Negro race has exceptional educational advantages, and it is likely that others of the race will attempt to secure admission to the West Point Academy.

* * *

During the current year the public school authorities of Washington, D. C., have expended for colored school sites amounts as follows: For addition to site of Armstrong Technical High School, $3,837; for addition to site of Lovejoy School, $3,500; for addition to site of Phillips School, $15,120—$22,457 in all. Recommendations for a new colored normal school, a new colored business high school, and for extensive additions to the M Street High School are being considered by the board of education.

* * *

The Conroe Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Prof. David Abner is principal, is doing finely this year. There are now in attendance pupils from Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and the teaching force comprises fifteen able and efficient men and women, all specialists along their particular lines. Prof. Abner has been actively engaged in college work for twenty-nine years, and is said to have assisted over 9,000 pupils, scattered all over the country, filling places of responsibility, honor and emolument.

* * *

George R. Bridgeforth, director of agricultural industries at Tuskegee Institute, advises that the school has already harvested for this year 6,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. This is as many as were harvested in all of last year. "There are probably," he states, "between two and three thousand additional bushels still to be harvested." The crop is the finest Tuskegee has ever had. Some of these sweet potatoes have been shipped North to discriminating people, and they have all expressed themselves as regarding them as of superior quality.

* * *

The enrollment at Tuskegee Institute this year is 1,550. Almost as many were turned away as could be accepted, because of insufficient accommodations. 6,000 men and women have been sent out into the world by Dr. Washington's wonderful school, and he states with pardonable pride that not one of the graduates of Tuskegee has ever been convicted of crime or sent to the penitentiary. Few, if any, can be found in idleness. Practically all are indentifying themselves with the best thought and most uplifting activities of the places where they have made their homes.

* * *

The position left vacant by the resignation of Miss Frances Jenkins at Howard University has been filed by the election of Miss Julie Martin as instructor in methods, pedagogy and nature study in the Teachers' College. Miss Martin has taught for five years in the State Normal School of Michigan, at Ypsilanti, and Mt. Pleasant, Columbia University, New York, from which she recently graduated. Both in personality, equipment and experience, Miss Martin is well-fitted for the growing work of the Teachers' College at Howard. Miss Jenkins has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of schools in Decatur, Ill.

* * *

Miss Harriet E. Giles, president of Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is dead after twenty-eight years of consecrated service at that famous institution of learning. She was much loved, and many educational, religious and civic organizations of the State of Georgia are giving expression to sincere regret over her passing. The Georgia Baptist, published at Augusta, got out a special edition commemorative of the good work of Miss Giles. The executive committee of the board of trustees of Spelman has designated Miss Lucy H. Upton as acting president until a permanent choice can be made by the board. Miss Upton has been long associated with the work and will carry out the policies inaugurated by Miss Giles.

* * *

Rev. Stephen J. Theobald, now reading a distinguished course at the St. Paul Catholic Seminary, in Baltimore, under the auspices of Archbishop Ireland, is to finish in June and will take his place among the clergy of the diocese of St. Paul. He was lately advanced to the diaconate and is said to possess extraordinary adaptability to spiritual work. This will make the fifth Negro Catholic priest ordained in this country. Three of them are members of St. Joseph's Society, commonly called "The Josephites," and the fourth is a member of the congregation of the Holy Ghost. The growth of Catholicism among the colored people is one of the remarkable incidents of the decade, and the census is expected to show still more surprising developments when the next report is published.

* * *

According to the report of Principal Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, through its extension activities, reaches approximately 212,000 individuals each year. The following figures show the character of the several extension departments and the number of persons reached by each: Annual Negro conference, 5,000; State fair, 4,000; short course in agriculture, 1,000; county fair, 2,500; farmers' institute, 5,000; United States demonstration work, 8,000; Jesup agricultural wagon, 3,500; local conferences, 23,700; conference agent, 26,000; activities in Tuskegee town, 500; Greenwood village extension work, 300; Russell Plantation work, 150; rural school work, 6,750; Bible school extension work, 350; hospital, 250; health pamphlets, 4,000; Negro business leagues in various localities, 40,000; tours through various States by Principal Washington, 130,000. Total, 271,500. Individuals reached, 212,700. It is gratifying to note that each year shows an increased interest in these several activities and a larger degree of angigle results, looking to the elevation of the race.

BEST ON EARTH.

Editor FREEMAN:

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Annual Review of the Sporting World

BY CHARLES D. MARSHALL.

SPORTING BRIEFS.

London plans world's checker tourney for 1911.

Grand Rapids wants to join the Grand Circuit.

Tommy Ryan may assist Jack Johnson in training.

Rochester's aero club will be limited to fifty members.

Cornell will next year have a chair of aeronautics.

Jack Johnson has fought about fifty-nine battles during his career.

Ottawa will give nine $1,000 stakes for horse racing on ice in February.

Recently Sam McVey and Joe Jeannette fought a thirty-round draw in Paris.

Carlisle Indians may play Butler College football game at Indianapolis next Thanksgiving day.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., will hold the international ice skating championship early in February next.

Bowling, basketball, hockey, swimming and soccer football will now divide attention as winter pastimes.

The English sculling champion, Ernest Barry, will go to Australia to row against Richard Arnst for the world's title.

Thomas Howard, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who coached the Yale hockey team last season, has been re-engaged for this season.

Nate Harris has severed his connection with the Leland Giants, and has joined Leland's Chicago Giants and will captain the team.

It is rumored that Bob Armstrong, who was Jack Johnson's trainer, has gone into the James J. Jeffries' camp to fill the same sort of position.

The Eel, 2:02 1-4, gray wonder, has been barred from the Ottawa free-for-all contests, and will not race on the ice circuit as a result.

Albert Munn, the former Oakland (Cal.) High School and University of California all-round athlete, will join the San Francisco police force.

Young Banks, of Toledo, and Hugh Henderson will play fifty checker games for $1,000, in Toledo, beginning February 21 and continuing two weeks.

Purdue University will introduce wrestling classes as a means of developing athletic candidates. All applicants for places on teams will be asked to take part.

The Buffalo German basketball team enjoy the distinction of losing only one contest in the last three years. A record which, it is said, is unequaled by any other team.

The Ottawa Canoe Club will enter Gordon Johnson, their 100-yard national swimming champion, in some of the important races in the United States next season.

The Milwaukee Rowing Club has received a gift of 50 feet of lang along the river front from the city of Milwaukee, and the ground will be used for an addition to the club quarters.

Dan McKettrick, manager of Joe Jeannette, who recently knocked out Al Kubiac in Paris, writes that a French club will offer big inducements for a match between Jeannette and Sam Langford.

The Motor Boat Club of Seattle will hold one of the longest power boat races ever conducted by an American club, next August, when the contest from Juneau, Alaska, to Seattle will be pulled off.

Gunner Hewitt, who won the army and navy boxing championship in England recently, is looked on as a good heavyweight. He will soon meet Ian Hague, the heavyweight champion of England.

English women hockey teams are anxious to come to America and play women teams here. A tour is being planned to include matches with teams in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities.

Dan Patch, 1:55 1-4, has covered more than 70,000 miles since going into the exhibition business. In what was said to be his final appearance in public he beat Minor Heir in 2:15 1-4 at Los Angeles, on November 25.

J. H. Weldon, of Dighton, Mass., has purchased the 103-year-old schooner, Polly, the oldest coaster in active commission in the United States, at Rockland, Me. As a privateer in the war of 1812 the Polly captured a number of merchantmen.

John Lenon, the Swiss heavyweight wrestler, who is now in this country, is a man slightly under the average height, but he is very stocky. He strips at 196 pounds and is tremendously muscled. He has a splendid reputation abroad as a catch-as-catch-can wrestler.

"Cyclone" Joe Williams, Texas' great pitcher, has signed with Frank Leland for the season of 1910. Leland has secured four of the greatest slab artists ever produced by the race, in the persons of Walter Ball, Billy Norman, "Steel Arm" Johnny and "Cyclone" Joe.

Montreal yachtsmen are making arrangements with a view to a contest for the Seawannaka Cup in 1910. In 1905 the Manchester Yacht Club won the cup from the Royal St. Lawrence Club after the latter had held it for eight years. No race has occurred since that time.

The next three-cushion carom match for the championship and the Lambert trophy, now held by Alfred De Oro, will be played in the East. Fred Eames, of Denver, the challenger, offered De Oro $200 and expenses to play in Denver. The Cuban favors New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

The 1911 Mexican Derby attracted nineteen nominations. The 1910 race drew fifty entries. The cause of the disparity of entries for the two races is that for the Derby of the coming year foreign-bred colts and fillies were eligible, while for the race of 1911 only foals bred and foaled in Mexico could be named under the conditions.

America will be represented by a team of amateur trap shooters at the Olympic games in Athens. The Grand American Handicap will be held in Chicago next June; the Eastern Handicap at Philadelphia, in July; the Southern at Columbia, Ga., in May; the Western in Des Moines, in August, and the Pacific coast event in Seattle, in September.

Boston is planning a professional rowing regatta for June 17, open to the world. It will be held on the new Charles river basin course, and will include a single sculls, double and four-oared race. It will be managed by the veteran oarsman, Captain Patrick McNulty, and will be financed to the extent of $5,000 by a well-known Boston banker, it is reported.

In Europe new bicycle racing rules have been adopted on account of so many riders being killed behind motors last year. The Kaiser of Germany insists that all racing machines be equipped with a roller 40 centimeters or 16 inches from the back wheel. This places the rider almost half a wheel's length from his pacemaker, and it makes it harder for the rider to follow the pace.

KANSAS CITY GIANTS TO BE STRONGER.

The Kansas City, Kans., Giants Baseball Club intends to improve their line-up by securing a star pitcher. Their park is being rebuilt, and improvements are being made on every hand. The Giants will make a hard fight for the championship next season.

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION IN NEGRO COLLEGE LIFE.

More Encouragement Should Be Given Sports at Our Schools by Writers of the Negro Press.

BY J. M. BATCHMAN, Danville, Ill.

The gridiron battles this fall among the leading colleges of the country, and the prominent place alloted them in the great dailies, have called to mind the fact that little or no attention is given by the prominent Negro papers to the development of this national pastime at the leading colored colleges. Every fall all the Negro schools of national reputation take up the game, and in most cases with every encouragement from the faculty. Football is regarded as one of the best stimulants to college life, and the Negro student who develops proficiency in this leading sport is no longer considered as wasting his time, but is held in as high esteem as the one who devotes all his energy to language or mathematics. It is usually an excellent rule to follow and one which seldom fails, that the man who is a good athlete is a good student otherwise. The originality, inventive genius, or whatever one may be pleased to term it, which is required of a gridiron hero in a game, is the same sort of stuff which is demanded of him in actual life, and far more valuable than a class room theory developed to a high state of perfection without the expanded quality of initiative. It is not my aim in such a contention to detract one iota from the value of classroom work, but I do want to impress the reader with the fact that there is no better agency in college life for developing the natural powers to do the right thisg at the right time and place, than football. Take a close score and a team forced to defend it's goal on the one-yard line, watch how each player deports himself in such an emergency, when every one on the side lines has nerves strained to the highest pitch, and it is easy to pick out every man who in after life will keep his head in a close business transaction.

Football has taken quite a hold on college life in the last ten years, and the writer has come in contact with some men in that time, who, had they been white, would have been lauded to the skies as stars; yet the average Negro college player is forced to rely on his own ingenuity to a great extent in developing his plays. His school, as a rule, is too poverty stricken to afford him a coach, and he is left to his own resources, which usually consist of a rule book, fellow players who have had some experience with high school teams, accounts of big battles from which he is at times able, with the aid of paper and pencil, to figure out a play, and lastly, a professor who has seen his own squad play at some eastern college. With only these helps it is really wonderful what teams have been turned out each year at some of our colored schools, and if accurate accounts were given of our best games they would be a revelation to the country at large, as to the capabilities of the Negro in this particular field.

J. M. BATCHMAN.

Football, no doubt, was given its greatest impetus at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1894, when Chas. Snyder, a product of New Haven, Conn., but now a practicing physician of New Albany, Ind., organized Fisk's first football eleven. Not over three men on the entire squad had had any previous experience, and they were from northern high schools. That year Fisk had no game, and no colored teams were reported in other parts of the country. If there were others the writer never knew of them and will accept the correction. The next year Fisk, under Snyder, had another eleven and secured a game with Roger William's University, which had followed her, lead and won. The following and each succeeding year Fisk has had squads and Nashville has furnished the bulk of the contests in Meharry, Roger Williams University and the Nashville Giants, a team made up of men selected from a colored athletic association. Shortly after the Fisk "Varsity" was organized Howard University developed an eleven, as did also Wilberforce, and negotiations were opened for inter-sectional games, but the distance between the schools prevented. At that time there seemed little doubt as to the supremacy of Fisk on the gridiron, and for some years she allowed no one to score on her. The first game Fisk had with an outside literary school of equal rank was October 29, 1897, when she defeated Atlanta University on the Fisk campus by the decisive score of 36 to 0 in twenty-five minute halves, and it is doubtful if there ever has been a colored football game in the country at which the elite of our race were so conspicuous. Nashville naturally furnished the bulk of the crowd and the Centennial at that time added its due quota to the national figures who attended. Nothing could possibly add to the attractiveness of our college life more than regularly scheduled games between Howard, Wilberforce, Fisk, Roger Williams, Atlanta and some others were such good things possible; but as it is we must study our warriors at a distance and reduce matters of supremacy to paper and pencil.

The old guard whom I know by playing ability, and whose names should be written among the galaxy of heroes, are numerous; but I recall Seabrook, right end; Westmoreland, right half—the fastest half on his feet I ever saw, white or black—and Brown, quarter-back, all of Atlanta. They were men of excellent caliber and promise. I also have very vivid recollections of Yearby, Porter and Crute of Roger Williams; they were levelheaded, tackeled low and hard, and were sure ground gainers. Fisk furnished more men of whom I had intimate knowledge of their playing ability. The teams of 1896-7, I believe, were as good, if not the superior, of any turned out by any Negro college at any time. When Hirshberger, of Chicago, startled the world with his wonderful kicking, Ware and Landry of Fisk were kicking equally as well, and it was a common thing in practice to see these strapping one hundred ninety pounders drop kick a goal from the kick-off; in a game they were dangerous at any angle and any distance inside the fifty yard line. Had they been white, too much space could not have been given them in the papers and magazines; but contrary, the highest form of grateful recognition in the racial intellectual ability that makes it possible for such a they were obscured by the poisoned atmosphere way down in Dixie. To football men of the race the kicking ability of these men may appear exaggerated, but it can be substantiated by any man who attended Fisk at that time. Moore was as good a quarter as ever put on the moleskin; Holt was a sure tackler, good drop kicker, an excellent field general and all round player; Jenkins, at right half, had no superior; Sunday, left end, was as strong and reliable a man at line plunging as I ever saw. Howard, about this time, had a team of excellent material and was held a strong contender of Fisk for first place among Negro elevens; the question was never settled in actual conflict and was left to opinions which never end such a controversy. It is safe to assert if an All-American Negro eleven had been chosen Howard and Fisk would have furnished the bulk of the players. In late years Meharry has had a squad par excellent, but in considering championships she would not be in the running, if the usual conference rules were to govern, unless she considered ineligible those players who have previously played the required number of years on a college team.

It is, indeed, gratifying to read occasionally of a game between colored colleges and high schools. There should be more of such reading and our correspondents could do no work calculated to stimulate our college men to greater efforts than to give these contests proper attention. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is as true in school life as any other, and if we have a natural propensity for pleasure, it does not follow such tendency is a detriment, but it can be made a valuable asset if elevated to the proper standard, and will add to the drawing powers of the college and high school by arresting the attention of that part of our people who seem deaf to all other appeals. No people are prouder of their achievements than we, and the football hero, when his deeds are known, will receive his just share of econiums. It cannot be safely contradicted that the Negro colleges have furnished some as good exponents of gridiron warefare as the game has known, but their illustrious achievements have sunk to oblivion because we did not devote time to chronicling their exploits so they might act as an inspiration to the younger generation.

I am indeed glad THE FREEMAN devotes a page to sports. Clean sports exert a wholesome influence on our uplift. They not only develop strong minds and bodies for those engaged in them, but furnish a means of recreation and amusement removed from any contaminating atmosphere; and I would like to see the day when our colleges could be in a position to give financial assistance to athletics for those young men and young women who have an inclination to spend some time in the "gym" and on the campus.

SAYS BIG FIGHT WILL BE FORTY-FIVE ROUNDS

Neither Jeffries Nor Johnson Are Quick Finishers, Says Sporting Writer.

By John L. Footslug.

Look for a nice, long fight when Jeffries and Johnson get together July 4 in Utah, Nevada or California. Jeffries dreamed that he beat Johnson in four rounds. That was a real-for-sure dream and one of the kind that doesn't come true. When they get down to the real, wideawake sparring—yes, that probably will be a good name for what the first few rounds of the fight will be—the fourth round, no doubt, will be passed with both men going easy. This sounds like a rather bold assersion, but there are several reasons for believing that this battle is going to be a long one, say twenty-five or thirty rounds. In the first place, those precious films are going to be uppermost in the minds of the two star actors of pugdom. Both love their reputations as finished fighters, but, oh, you moving picture profits! These films, if the fight is a good, interesting affair, may return a half million dollars in profits. If the go were to end in four or five rounds they probably would do little more than pay for the cost of taking them. Do you think, then, that Mr. Johnson is going to rob himself of all that Pemmican by stopping Jeff in jigtime, or do you suppose for a minute that the retired champion is going to deprive himself of a few thousand acres of alfalfa land for the sake of a quick victory? No, you don't think so, nor do many other people. This is not supposed to convey the idea that the battle is going to be a fake, and that one or the other will lay down; but it is a good bet that they are not going to muss up each other's countenance very much till those films have reached the big profit stage.

The styles of the fighters themselves are another thing which brings out the idea that it will be a long battle. Jeffries never has stopped a good man in jigtime, and, in fact, many of his fights have gone the limit. Johnson is not the sort to take a chance by wading in and slugging away all the time. He loves to fight on the defensive and his one brag is that he can whip any man who brings the fight to him. Jeffries, too, likes the same sort of milling. He loves to hide behind that crouch of his, in ambush as it were, and then deal out the bone crushers when his foe comes in. If both men follow their usual modes of boxing, we may see them in their own corners making faces at each other most of the time. However, there will be plenty of real fighting before the battle ends, but those who want to see it better take their lunches.

There is a certain air of mystery about this whole affair. Who is going to Promote this fight? Jack Gleason and Tex Rickard? Maybe, but wait and see if Jimmy Coffroth doesn't have a hand in the affair. Tex Rickard is talking about pulling off the battle at Salt Lake City in the face of legal opposition. That sounds well enough now, but it is noticed that he named three states in his bid, and it is a good even money bet that this bout comes off in or near San Francisco, with Colma as the most probable site for the little encounter. Jimmy Coffroth was entirely too quiet during the opening of bids and the awarding of the battle not to have an ace in the hole. Rickard, Gleason and Coffroth would make a great triumvirate of impresarios, and with this trio at the head of affairs a well-conducted bout will be assured. However, if Coffroth is in on it, it is about time that the public is told.

When the final articles were signed Friday the thing that the public has been clamoring for since Johnson defeated Burns was a reality, but still the manner of arranging the big battle has not been at all satisfactory. There is a belief prevalent that everything was not open and above board in the negotiations. Many think that the articles which were given to the public were only a blind and that the battle will be decided according to a secret agreement. It is hard to believe that the two big fellows are going to split that enormous purse 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser. Both Jeffries and Johnson are good business men and both have shrewd managers. Why should they choose to gamble away a small fortune when they could split the big plum half and half and keep the public in the dark? If anything is withheld it certainly is not fair to the fight-going public, which has made this enormous prize possible. If ever a fight should be decided on the square in every manner this Jeffries-Johnson one is it, and any move to deceive the public will be a hard knock to the game.

There are two good points in the agreement, and they are those relating to the naming of the referee and the fixing of the time that the men must begin training. If the big fellows fail to agree on the third man in the ring sixty days before the date of the battle the club will name the official. This will do away with much bickering over the point, but at that, if reports from those on the inside are to be believed, the move was absolutely unnecessary, for Jack Welch is said to have been selected as the referee. The big fellows are required to be at the site of the fight and in training ninety days before the go, or approximately April 4. The public by that time probably will have become well sickened of the one-night stands of the athletic circus and will be glad to see the men down to real work. Another feature of the agreement that meets with general approval is that neither man can engage in a fight until after July 4.

THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) CUBS.

The faces seen in the picture of the Louisville (Ky.) Cubs are the men who will constitute the line-up for 1910. Mr. Hicks, or, as he is generally called, "Bud," is a young business man of the East End, of Louisville, Ky., who conducts a pool and billiard parlors at 719 East Market street, and has a good paying business, with a nice bank account. Mr. McBrown, the treasurer of the club, is in the transfer business, and has several teams, and numbers among his patrons some of the most substantial business men on Main street, and can be found any time at Taylor & Williams' big wholesale whisky house, attending strictly to business. McBrown is also well fixed financially. Jas. H. Stringer, better known as "Black," is the main spoke in the wheel. As manager of the Cubs in 1909 he was a great success, and has been retained as leader of the Cubs for 1910. Mr. Stringer enjoys an extensive acquaintance and a large following, gained by dealing squarely with the public. It is generally conceded that if "Black" Stringer "says so," you will get a run for your money. "Black" is always looking for something better, and that means that the Cubs of 1910 will be better than ever. All of last year's players have signed, and yet Manager Stringer is after a first-class "southpaw" and a good backstop. It is rumored that Stringer will take the boys South early in March. All business addressed to James H. Stringer, 124 West Green street, Louisville, Ky., will receive prompt attention.

MR. "BLACK STRINGER.

MR. BUD HICKS.

CAMPBELL AS A BUSINESS SUCCESS

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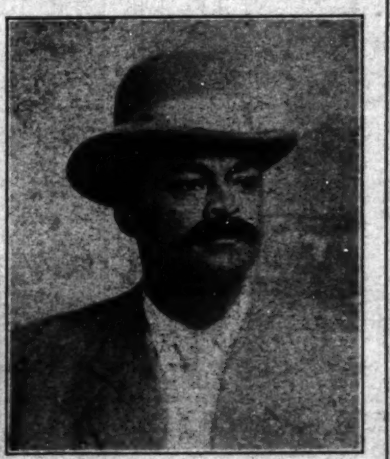
Noah Campbell, better known as Curley, was born thirty-two years ago in Jackson, Miss., and was raised in Charleston, Mo. He also lived in Cairo, Ill., part of his early life, and from there he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for the Pullman Company. In 1901 he came to St. Paul, Minn., still worked for the Pullman Company a few years, and later he opened a restaurant, with only moderate success. On February 14, 1909, he purchased the well-known Walker saloon, with hotel and cafe attached, situated at the corner of Third and Robert streets. The hotel is nicely furnished, with steam heat. In the short space of time that he has had this place, the improvements he has made on it make it one of the finest resorts in the Northwest. Mr. Campbell has two of the Twin Cities' most popular bartenders in Toots Slaughter and Sam Patch, who will meet you with a smile and entertain you most royally. Too much credit can not be given Mr. Campbell for the interest he takes in the welfare of his many friends and the strangers who visit his place. Mr. Campbell is well known throughout the country, and has a host of friends who wish him a world of success.



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Are ye truly free and brave?
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Are ye not base slaves indeed,
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This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3831 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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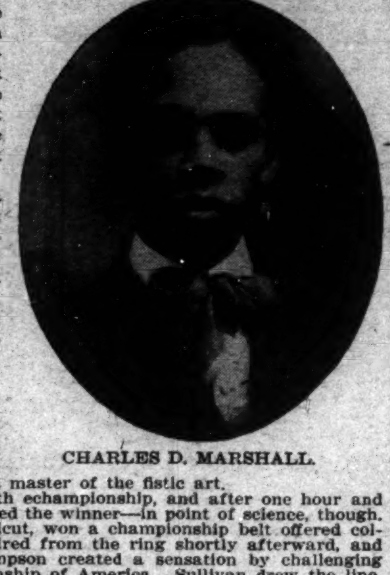
A REVIEW OF NEGRO PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Froc the Early Stage Up to the Present Day in the Fistic Arena.

—By Charles D. Marshall.—



CHARLES D. MARSHALL.

Time!

Like in all other pursuits of life, the black man has figured conspicuously in the sporting world. In fact, he has accomplished more in the prize ring, in the past eight or ten months, than he has ever done in thirty-five or forty years of his great career. Think of it—a Negro being the champion of all champions of the great globe!

The first account of the Negro as a prize fighter in a championship contest was the celebrated contest between Molinaux and Tom Cribb, many years ago. The fight was hotly contested from start to finish, resulting in a victory for Cribb, though Molinaux, the Negro, demonstrated ring tactics and surprising science. He has since been regarded as the father of fistic science, and his methods and the improvements thereon have developed many a champion. Cribb at that time was champion, and Molinaux was an aspirant to the title. They fought that famous battle December 18, 1810. Since that time the Negro has shown himself to be a master of the fistic art.

Bill Richmond also fought Cribb for th echampionship, and after one hour and thirty minutes of fighting Cribb was declared the winner—in point of science, though. In 1882, Prof. Charles Hadley, of Connecticut, won a championship belt offered colored fighters by Richard K. Fox. He retired from the ring shortly afterward, and in 1884 the much-talked-of Mervine Thompson created a sensation by challenging John L. Sullivan to fight for the championship of America. Sullivan drew the line. Bob Travers (Charley Jones) fought more battles in the orthodox 24-foot ring than any other pugilist, living or dead. He won nearly all of his battles, and lost only by a foul to Jem Mace, a champion. A complete history of Travers' ring career would easily fill a volume.

George Godfrey was the first real colored champion of America. He defeated all comers, with very few exceptions, until he encountered the mighty Peter Jackson, and was defeated for his title.

Peter Jackson was one of the greatest heavyweight fighters that ever lived. After Jackson had defeated every fighter of any consequence in Australia, he embarked to this country and issued a sweeping challenge to all heavyweights, agreeing to fight to a finish, for the largest purse offered, any man in the world. Charles E. Davis (the parson) rather liked Jackson's imposing physique, and being a very rich man and a sport, offered to back Peter against any man living for any part of $25,000 as a side bet. Jackson was "tried out" in San Francisco against the colored champion named George Godfrey, who only lasted two or three rounds. This occasioned a stronger belief in his numerous admirers, and the Jackson stock went up to a very high pinnacle. Mr. Davis, immediately after Jackson's easy victory over Godfrey, telegraphed Richard K. Fox to notify John L. Sullivan, then white champion of America, that he would back ePter Jackson against him (Sullivan) in a finish fight for $10,000, and that the Golden Gate Athletic Club of San Francisco would hang up a purse of $20,000 for the contest. At that time no such flattering purses as are hung up now were offered, and $20,000 was considered an enormous sum. About $5,000 was always the limit for any fight, and seldom was that amount offered. Sullivan was duly notified by Richard K. Fox, of the New York Police Gazette fame, of the intelligence he had received from the "Parson," and requested an early reply. Throughout the land every one was eagerly watching the papers to read the article stating Sullivan's acceptance. Well, the answer was finally hurled forth to the world—Sullivan had refused to fight Jackson because he was a black man (?). Persistent efforts to induce Sullivan to fight the black champion of Australia were of no avail, and both men spent their fighting decade without once ever meeting in a contest.

Later in the years came such men as Frank Childs, Hank Griffin, Denver Ed Martin, Bob Armstrong, Joe Walcott, Bobby Dobbs, George Dixon, Young Griffo, Young Peter Jackson, Jack Johnson, and a host of others that were lesser lights.

JACK JOHNSON.

Jack Johnson, born in Galveston, Tex., on March 31, 1878, is now the heavyweight champion of the world—champion of all champions—and from all indications is likely to remain so for some time to come. He becomes a notable figure in more ways than one, and is the first Negro boxer to gain the coveted title.

Never has any other boxer in the world shown such persistency in following up a champion as Johnson did when he first made up his mind to go after Tommy Burns. He would scarcely have succeeded in obtaining a meeting with the elusive French-Canadian, however, had it not been for Sam Fitzpatrick, veteran boxer and manager, who took Jack under his wing and literally chased Burns almost around the world. When Burns became the idol of England and the Irish sport-loving public by his decisive victories over England's best men, Fitzpatrick made another move in his campaign by going to England and trying to force Burns into a match. The demands that the champion made for his end of the purse, win, lose or draw, were considered unfair, and Burns lost much of the good wishes of the public by the severe criticism of the British press. Fitzpatrick and Johnson did not give up the chase, for they had the word of Burns that he would fight when his demands were acceded to. Over in the Antipodes the champion was finally cornered, for a promoter, Hugh McIntosh, was found who was willing to guarantee Burns $30,000, no matter what the outcome, and Johnson was only too willing to accept $5,000 as his end. McIntosh, who is a man a little more than thirty years old, showed great nerve in arranging all details, as he stood to lose a vast amount if the interest did not prove enormous.

THE BATTLE OF THE YEAR.

At 10:42 a. m., on the morning of December 26, 1908, in Australia, Johnson entered the ring. When the cheering had died down somewhat Johnson crossed over and shook hands with Burns. Johnson scored a clean knock-down in the first round. He caught Burns coming to him and nailed him on the jaw with a great left-hand upper cut. Burns was on the floor for four seconds, and when he got up he clinched to save himself. In the second round Burns was as strong as ever, but in a fierce mix-up he slipped and fell. He was up quickly and mixed it until Johnson beat him off with body blows and hot jabs in the face. As Burns took the defensive Jack laughed and said: "Stand up and fight like a man." Finally, when the fourteenth round started, Johnson rushed to finish his man. He rained a storm of blows on Burns' head and body, and finally knocked the Canadian to the floor in a helpless condition. Burns took a count of eight, and when he got up he was reeling. Johnson rushed again, but before he could score a knock-out the police jumped into the ring and the fight was over. Burns was cut to pieces, while Johnson escaped with only a few slight bruises. Johnson then received the referee's decision on points, and was hailed by over twenty thousand spectators as the champion of all champions the world over.

The standing of the Negro in the prize ring to-day shows us that his struggles in the fistic arena have not been in vain. He has held the title in nearly every division—featherweight, lightweight and heavyweight, anyway—which are considered the chief classes in pugilism. By Burns defeating everything in America and all of Europe, it gave him the decisive championship of the whole world until Jack Johnson, a black man, rescued the title from the French-Canadian. We should feel proud of our race from a sporting standpoint, because we have reached the top round in every line of sport that we have been permitted to take part in. Isn't it pleasant to recall such names as Peter Jackson, George Dixon, Joe Walcott, Joe Gans and Jack Johnson, when you think of great prize fighters? John Taylor, as a great runner, and "Major" Taylor, as bicyclist; Marshall, as a football star; Foster, as baseball player, etc.? We could continue naming them; each, in his line of sport, ranks with the cleverest in the world.

This, indeed, has been a most eventful year in sports for the race. In everything he went at he was victorious. Johnson maintained the title after fighting Kaufman and then Ketchel. The Leland Giants held first place in the Chicago City League until the wind-up, making them champions. Howard University captures all football honors, as before.

I have no doubt but what the coming battle between John Arthur Johnson and James J. Jeffries on July 4, 1910, will be the greatest battle within ring history, and that Johnson will win after a very hard fight, that may last at least twenty rounds; but go whatever way the fight may, we should be thankful that a black man has been so successful as to hold the title of champion pugilist over all the nations of the earth. This should be a happy Christmas day for us, recollecting that we have been so much deeper down in the mire than other races on the globe, and now we are on the top round in the world of sport. Time!

WHY JOHNSON SHOULD FIGHT SAM LANGFORD

On the Strength of the Fight He Put Up with Johnson in 1906.

By John L. Footsley.

Sam Langford's repeated challenges for another fight with Jack Johnson should be accepted by the title holder as soon as his go with Jeffries is over. It is unfortunate that Langford will be forced to wait so long, but the articles signed state that neither Johnson nor Jeffries can take part in any battle previous to theirs. On the strength of the fight he put up against Johnson on April 26, 1906, when he weighed 50 pounds less than Johnson, Langford surely deserves another chance, now that he has taken on weight. The writer witnessed the fight, and tells of the great finish Langford put up after taking a terrible beating. After the fight was over nearly every fan in the clubhouse was of the same opinion: "That Langford would have knocked Johnson out in five more rounds."

It is nearing the fourth anniversary of the walloping of Sam Langford by Jack Johnson. To be exact, it was on April 26, 1906, that the heavyweight champion trimmed the "Boston Tar Baby" at the old Lincoln A. C. of Chelsea, Mass.

Sam will never forget that memorable day. For thirteen of the fifteen rounds he was on the receiving end of the battery, and with face and body he stopped some of the hardest wallops Lil' Artha ever handed a man. And don't think for a minute that Johnson has forgotten that night either. He was cantering home a winner until the last two rounds, and then—well, the champion was hanging on for dear life, and when the crowd filed out of the old building, on all sides could be heard: "Langford would have knocked him out in five more rounds."

Langford weighed exactly 146 pounds that night, while Johnson tipped the beam at 196. Still, try as he could, Jack could not put Sam away for the final count of ten. Time and again he had the lighter man on Dizzy Street, but only once did Langford look decisively beaten. It was in the sixth round.

As the men came out of their corners and neared the center of the ring, Johnson started a slow right swing. As Johnson had expected and had wished, Langford stepped inside of it. Crash! The sound echoed through the building. It was a terrible right uppercut, and it caught Langford right on the point of the chin. He dropped like the proverbial log, took the count of six, and then pulled himself together, got up and rushed into a clinch. The referee had no sooner separated them when Johnson stepped in close, and many thought he was going to clinch, but instead he brought another one of those terrible right uppercuts up to Sam's jaw, and the Boston boy again topplied to the canvas. He didn't move an eyelash for five seconds. Just as the referee had counted nine Sam managed to get to his feet again. How he did it the writer has no idea.

As soon as Langford fell the crowd began to put on their coats. Many were on their way out when, as they were about to take one last look at the beaten man, much to their surprise they saw him up and fighting again. And perhaps Sam didn't fight the last forty or fifty seconds of that round! When the gong ended the round Langford was boring in, head down, and slamming Johnson's body with rights and lefts with such force that the champion of to-day was hanging on.

But Sam's spurt in that round after being badly hurt cost him dearly. From the seventh round to the thirteenth Langford took a terrible geating. Johnson hit him at will, and Langford landed but few blows in return. Blood was gushing forth from a score of cuts and bruises, but Sambo never showed the least sign of quitting. He was always there for more, and when the men went to their corners at the end of the thirteenth round Johnson was much the more tired of the two. And he was worried. He had dealt Langford every wallop in his repertoire, and still Sam came back looking for more.

When the bell rang for the fourteenth round Langford was over in Johnson's corner before the latter could get his hands up. Mr. Johnson was the most surprised man in the house. All through this spasm it was give and take. Langford, for the first time, got over some telling blows which hurt, especially so as he was tired from all the heavy work he had done in the early rounds.

And then came the fifteenth and final round. Jack, you will never forget that one, will you?

Langford caught Johnson with a short right hook that traveled less than six inches squarely on the jaw. Johnson was shaken from dome to pedals, and he hung on with all his massive strength. But Langford was not to be denied. He meant to have some revenge for the terrible lacing he had taken during the first thirteen rounds. Langford shook his heavier opponent off before the referee could get to them. Another right hook to the jaw, and Johnson was showing some of that Jack O'Brien footwork trying to avoid the wild rushes of Langford, who acted like a maddened bull. During the entire three minutes Johnson never led once. He didn't have a chance to. And he didn't let Sam do the leading with intentions of countering. He could not stop Sam from landing on him, and not once during this session did the chamuion land a clean blow. When the final bell rang it was the sweetest music that ever drifted into Johnson's ears.

And the opinion of the fans, as they dug their way out, that "Langford would have knocked him out in five more rounds," tells the true situation of the finis of that great fight, the greatest one ever held on the shores of the home of the Sacred Cod.

Langford is now after another fight with Johnson. And on the strength of the go he put up in Chelsea nearly four years ago, he deserves a crack at the heavyweight title. To-day Langford can make 170 pounds for Johnson, 24 pounds more than he weighed the night he had Johnson hanging on to save himself.

THE BULLS AND BEARS OF THE BASE BALL MARKET.

Players Long on Mechanical Ability—Magnates Short On Base Ball Brains.

By David Wyatt.

I am glad to see the interest that is being manifestod in all parts of the country concerning the Negro in base ball, since your humble servant was engaged by The Freeman to write a series of letters on base ball. I notice that quite a number of capable writers have contributed. That is just what we want; the Negro must show something along base ball lines, intellectually as well as physically or mechanically. The supposition is that nature has provided the Negro with the physical ability to cope with the whites in all lines pertaining to athletics; therefore, considering the wide and open field for thought and study in the great game of our nation, I have often wondered why we insist upon giving our whole attention to the development of the physical or mechanical part of the game only.

Through an interview with one of our oldest base ball managers the writer caused an opinion to be brought forth to the effect that Negro base ball would be a thing of the past only for the benefaction of some of our well-meaning (?) white brethren. This opinion, in the main, is perhaps correct. It is generally believed and understood that our oldest clubs, such as the original Cuban Giants, were owned by white men. The Page Fencu Giants were owned by whites, likewise, the Cuban X Giants and the Philadelphia Giants of the present day. The Leland Giants are owned by Negroes, also the Chicago Giants, but they occupy a position similar to the graphaphone and the singer—the Negro being on the mechanical end of it. Right here I wish to create the idea that the Negro must bring forth his brain ability as well as his ability to manipulate his muscles, and he has got to show enough financial strength to produce something of value in the way of property of his own, and until that time the Negro in base ball can only expect to remain as clay in the hands of the moulder.

The opinion of one of our great men, "that the Negro must work out his own salvation," holds good in base ball just as it does in everything else; but it is not meant that he work it out with hands and feet only, such as we have been doing for years in base ball. Do you think if there had been money and brains behind all the so-styled promoters of Negro base ball that all our great teams would have been practically owned and controlled by whites; would the Negro be so far behind in base ball had he shown from the start the same amount of brain ability as he has shown in physical or mechanical ability? There are hundreds of things in base ball that are foreign to the average Negro manager, player and promoter. The things in base ball that count for the most are the very things that the average Negro base ball man know the less of.

It is interesting to notice the comparison of different persons upon teams and their playing ability. One well-known manager of a great Negro team strung out two columns of nonsensical comparison of teams and backed it up with an inflated opinion that he was more capable to judge because he had played all the teams. As a matter of fact there is no means of comparison, unless you have an official score keeper who is capable and has the ability to keep an itimized and tabulated account of every move upon the field; mere trifling things, which have no bearing upon the relative ability of the teams or players, can result in the loss or winning of a game or series of games. How far do you think the big leagues would go with out the score man; how would the patrons of the game know the real ability of players; how would the manager know when a player was ready for higher company, or ready to be set back; how could the ability and salary of players be graded; would the magnate know if a player's work was up to the standard?

There are dozens of others important things that score-keepers are responsible for, and without his valuable services base ball would be a game of mere sentiment only; such is the statue of the Negro in base ball. Therefore, is it not surprising that one of our leaders of the game would send for a comparative opinion, based upon nothing but sentiment.

The Leland Giants are, perhaps, the only Negro team who have had an official account kept of their playing for so long a period as three years, and with the exception of the past season in the city league, not one person, from runners down to bat boy, has recognized the value and worth of their great record to even appraise themselves of the fact that it is in existence. This is only mentioned as an example of the neglect of the things which count for the most in base ball.

The averages of the city league teams appeared some time ago, and it only required a glance to note that there had been some smooth juggling of figures, no doubt, for the purpose of discrediting the Lelands. There were quite a number of mistakes of course, but the brainless ball player and the thoughtless manager have stored away these records, whether right or wrong, to be used, no doubt, to show when this one and that one excels.

The Lelands won the city league pennant away off in front, and they had to excel in something in order to do it. After taking all other honors from them they did accord them the batting honor of the league.

As little as the Negro has thought of it, you will see that in the above mentioned part of base ball is where the brains and success of the game rests, and that is where the Negro is sorrowfully weak in representation. The score-man of today becomes the great base ball writer of tomorrow, and the writer becomes the president of the league. This fact is attested by the rise of Johnson of the American, and Pullman of the National.

Now how do you expect to make a showing in base ball? Do you expect to do it by a continuous draw upon the sympathy, mercy and intelligence of the whites? If your business and an intelligent outline of your misgivings are put before the public, are you going to say the writer is a "knocker"; are your ears deaf to the great good that honest criticism can do you? Do you know that white and Negro base ball must stand each upon its own foundation, and are you not aware that when your efforts have produced the proper record that the public will demand just as they have in the case of our champion, Jack Johnson, that the Negro ball club must be recorded with. In order to bring about such results your representation must consist of ability to use other than the base ball bat. I want to say righ here that the base ball writer stands between you and the public, and he is the bridge over which you must walk to success.

The Freeman has thrown open its columns to writers with base ball ideas, and to much credit can not be given to its able manager; while he is not a base ball man, he has shown enough wisdom along that line to recognize the great good that can be done by getting Negro base ball to the people by means of print. While the manager of The Freeman is pleading and imploring that base ball be put before the public, and is offering inducements for the same, some of our oldest base ball managers are finding fault and claiming they are being knocked, etc.

These facts above point out the difference between a successful business and a non-successful one. The Freeman is one of our great leaders in journalism. Why? Because it is owned, controled and operated by Negroes, and its columns are always open to any news or work of merit that a Negro can produce. The news is sought for and wrote by Negroes, such can not be said of the Negro base ball club. There is no place for you and you can not hope for any consideration if you be other than a player, and woe be unto you, as a player, if you spring an idea which crosses that of the manager. These mistaken ideas must all be removed, and until that time base ball can not be considered in a serious manner. I know of no line of business where the Negro has made such a poor showing, and the fault, undoubtedly, must be traced to a lack of gray matter on the part of the promotor. There are enough Negroes interested in base ball to make it a paying business for both the player and magnate, and the sooner they get the old ideas from their heads, that when you are boosting you are only knocking, and when they make up their mind to give the dear old public what is do it in the way of an open-door policy of doing business, just that soon they will annex the confidence of the public and receive financial support which will enable the player and manager to look upon his profession with pride.

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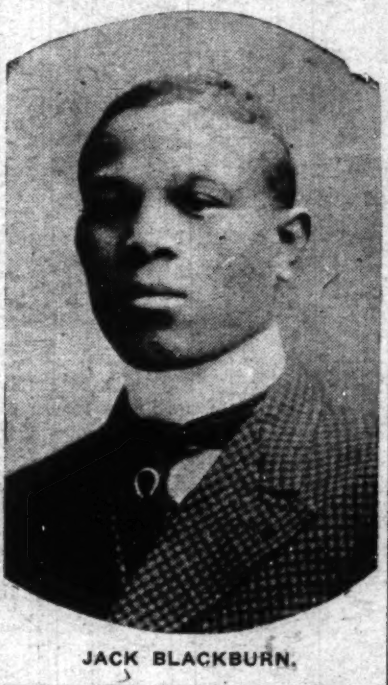
MILWAUKEE TO HAVE STRONG BALL TEAM

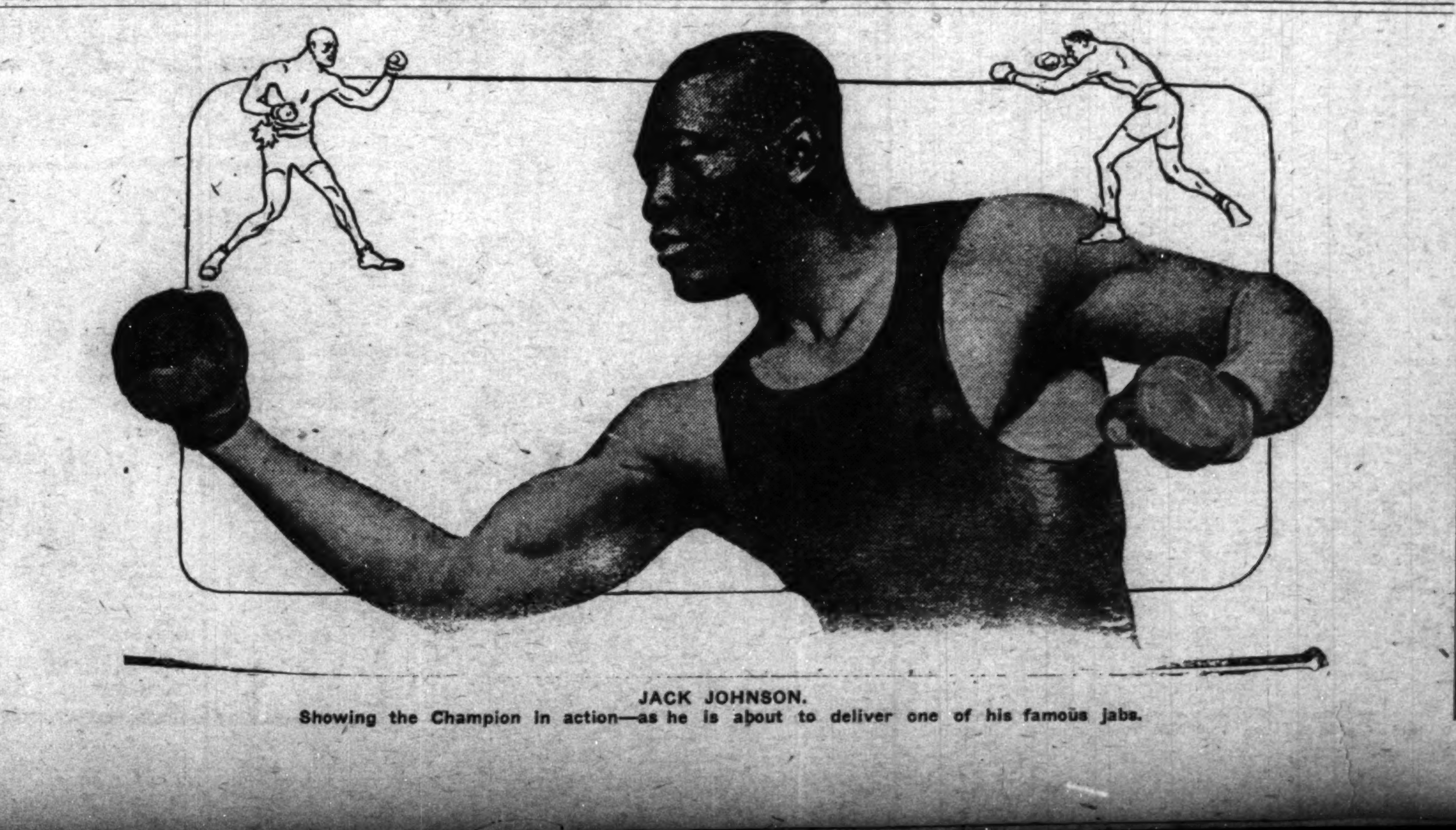
Reeves, of Chicago Unions, Secured for Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 24.—S. R. Banks, a well-known sportsman here, has begun organizing an all-star ball club, to be known as the Milwaukee Giants. John Reeves, formerly of the Chicago Unions, has been secured to manage the team, and everybody is pleased, as they think Banks has secured a very capable man. Harry Hyde, also of the Chicago Unions, will captain the team. Several other stars have been secured, whom Mr. Banks refused to give their names to your correspondent. This is the first real colored professional ball team that has ever been organized in the State of Wisconsin, and it is safe to say that it will be a great drawing card. Thanks to Banks!

C. M.



JACK BLACKBURN.



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TENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By Sylvester Russell.

(America's foremost colored stage critic.)

Six months have past since a review of the stage was submitted and which answered as a ninth review, for it is now over ten years since these reviews were primarily begun. The first souvenir to be examined as a rare deposition of art, with musical flavor, is the feast of the Cole and Johnson Operatic-Comedy Company, which has captivated the prize of being the greatest week stand production of the season in America.

The "Red Moon" has been richly spiced with immortal strains of music that lives. J. Rosamond Johnson, having felt the trust that has been imposed upon his musical nature, gave us "Bleeding Moon" as a tuneful blessing which enables him to take his place in the foremost circle of composers, which embraces H. Lawrence Freeman and Will Marion Cook—the latter two named composers whose music this season has been so sadly missed. The comedy of the "Red Moon," which has been improved upon, is now fully up to the standard of real mirth, yet the book does not rate as highly as the production. If Bob Cole, who handles the principle comedy role, had played the part of an astronomer, with a text of something more exhilarating than hunger and the scent of corn-beef and cabbage, his high comedy attainments would easily have reached a newly converted atmosphere; however, he is now unrivaled as a high comedy actor, and the show itself is good enough for another season.

The supporting company has been especially praiseworthy in the singing numbers—the chorus having reached tuneful perfection. Miss Fanny Wise, the leading prima donna, fairly arose to an unexpected height of vocal sweetness and expression in "Bleeding Moon," and, although heavily taxed, she succeeded in gliding safely over. It is to be hoped that by next season everything will be adjusted in such a way that Anna Cook Pankey will again be heard in this company.

Frank Fowler Brown, the tenor, was heard to good advantage this season by being nicely placed. He is a robust singer whose vigerous dispassion nulls the ardor of artistic virtue in spite of the knowledge that he is great.

Arthus Talbott's work has been highly commendable and Elizabeth Williams is always a charming actress.

Henry Gant, Wesley Jenkins, Bennie Jones, Tootsie Allen and Edgar Connor all did good comedy work. Harry Watson and Mollie Dill were visable in the cast, as was Mayme Butler, an alto singer. Miss Leona Marshall looked well as Minnehaha, and she will probably soon become climated. Aida Overton Walker's appearance always calls for silence, and then applau as she enters on the stage. Whatever it is that seems to check one's breathing goodness only knows. You see her play a pickaninny child, you sigh and wait a while, then you see her dance, but after the dance is over you see her as the real soubrette that she is. Two of her reports seem to conflict. It is reported that she is to go abroad next summer, and also that she is to star next season, both of which leaves us all to make a dear good guess. One or two numbers of the Red Moon music was composed by Conductor James Reese Europe.

Mr. Sam Lucas, whose fame has outlived his generation, plays the comedy part of a barber, notwithstanding he has been the first actor of his race who ever appeared as a star in comedy or drama, but of an older school; and it is a credit to Robert Cole, as the foremost actor of his race, that he has upheld the grand veteran of the stage to whom all actors look for counsel.

Sam Corker, Jr., who is the Cole and Johnson advance representative, is very popular and a valuable acquisition to the company because of his fine disposition. Other members comprise Marie Young, Lulu Coleman, Blanche Deas, Ida Bluford, Pauline Hackney, Daisy Brown, Marion Potter, Bessie Oliver, Pearl Taylor Brown, Lottie Gee, Millie Dean, Mattie Harris, Majorie Sipp, Rebecca Allen, Gertie Townsand, Anna Jarrett and Bessie Simms, an artist's model.

Among the male members are Herbert Sutton, a fine barytone-tenor; Frank De Lyons, an excellent basso who has acquired fame as a minstrel soloist; William Phelps, Lewis Mitchell, Samuel Craig, Nelson Tunsell, William Patterson and Frank Hill. Chas. Hunter is stage manager. In conclusion, Cole and Johnson must again be commended for maintaining a standard of ability, and not one of complexion, and the dark faces of men and women in the chorus look better for a race of mixed colors rather than the impression by all yellow girls who look like white and create prejudice.

Bert A. Williams, in "Mr. Lode of Koal," inaugurated his first season as a single fulfledged star, and his brave determination to keep his company together, after the serious collapse of his valuable partner, Mr. Walker, was an effort of which he must be given especial praise. The new comedy was almost a failure, owing to hurry in getting it together according to a Williamsonian notion of idea's. The piece was much improved when the company opened in New York for a run at the Majestic theater.

Jesse A. Shipp and Alex Rogers, in building this play, were not at their best, neither was its name well chosen.

Mr. Williams as a lone star, in order to be a heavy laugh producer, must have some means of support that can aid him to explode his peculiar style of humor. The play will need revision in order to but of dramatic schooling, as is Alex Rogers also, will have a task to reduce the piece to a comedy that will present Mr. Williams in stiring scenes with Tom Brown, Lenbrie Hill, Lottie Grady and Hattie McIntosh to prove successful.

It is not probable that George W. Walker will return to the stage for some time, although he is reported to be much improved in health.

The William's chorus was the finest dressed sembly of the season. The music by J. Rosamond Johnson, with the single exception of "The Harbor of Lost Dreams," fell short of what Will Marion Cook had formerly given. In this respect it must be said in time that there should be a possible chance of recalling Mr. Cook's services, or to capture H. Lawrence Freeman.

This season has no doubt been a trying one for Mr. Bert Williams, who has never before had to assume the responsibilities of managerial business and work, and he must bravely get his eyes fully open to the situation; he has had a good time of it for several years, while Mr. Walker attended to all the duties of task, and has prospered financially. He must now remember there will be no time for sighing and of public sympathy—there is none collectively—except that of friendship from individuals. Other performers prominently in the cast were Siren Neverro, Hattie Hopkins, Ada Guigusse, Josephine Vance, Mayme Davis, Adah Banks, Mamie Brown, Inez Clough, Chas. Moore, Henry Troy, the sweet singer; Lavinia Rogers, Chas. McKenzie, Sterling Rex, J. H. Thomas and Clarence Redd. William C. Elkins is chorus master and James J. Vaughn is conductor.

S. H. Dudley and the "Smart Set" company, which opened its season in the East in "His Honor the Barber," did not reach the West in time for a critical review of the new play for this issue. It is believed, from current reports, that a very good entertainment is provided. One thing very favorable about Mr. Dudley is that he has natural intelligence, and has been quick to learn the what-nots of tradition and the Esau of an actor's eyesore. He also has a heart that is not stony, but melts with a forgiving nature, as can be seen in the span of life which has again leased him the services of Miss Jennie Pearl and Mr. James Burris—yes, and in addition to the Dudley donkey, which is said to be retained.

The Black Patti Musical Comedy Company, starring Sissieretta Jones, opened their season in a "Trip to Africa," with Jolly John Larkins as principal comedian. The play is a reconstruction of a comedy in which Larkins himself once starred. He has written a new double role in which to exploit Black Patti with a speaking part. Some of the music is by Joe Jordan, and some of the artists in the company are Anthony Byrd, W. A. Cooke, H. Morgan Prince, Sarah Green Byrd, Jennie Hunter and others. The company is on a tour through the South.

Richards and Pringles Georgia Minstrels has proved this season to be the greatest show in minstrelsy. "Gay Ethiopia" is the revelry of the first part. Clarence Powell, the good-looking big mouth end man, and Billy King, the fashionable comedian and dancer, head the company, both being easy laugh provokers. Other comedians are Kid Langford, Tom White, Will Washington, Dave Smith, Charles Wilson and Alonzo Williams. The singers comprise: Sidney Kirkpatrick, the great barytone; J. A. Watts, Major Daniels, Jack Johnson and Jake Smith. Fred Simpson is the leader of the band. The company has been playing to packed houses.

Salam Tutt Whitney and his company, at New Orleans recently, will, no doubt, be a grand success throughout the South, in a reportoire of plays which opened as Whitney himself is a most enterprising showman.

The classical concert stage has suffered somewhat this season for lack of interest among the educated people of the race and foremost music lovers who should encourage its patronage among the masses.

The most renowned concert singer of the present, and one who produces the finest thrills I ever heard from a colored vocalist, is Anita Patti Brown. This singer, who comes before the public unheralded, and not by her own dictates, is the most deserving singer that has come under the critic's notice in years. Patti Brown was born in Georgia, reared at Indianapolis and received her vocal schooling in a Chicago musical college. She is at present on a tour of the South, and is the only colored singer who has mastered the most trying operatic selections in a manner to equal Black Patti. All the newspapers speak melody, all of which assures her that of her thrills as sonlades that are full of her services will soon be in great demand.

There has been much disappointment of late because of the discontinuation of the annual subscription opera given in New York by Theodore Drury. His last New York venture, on his own hook, was much to be regretted. There are four or more cities that could support two subscription performances a year, and it would be advisable for Mr. Drury to now take a trip to Chicago.

The future of colored theaters in America is growing nearer to a question of understanding. The experiment with the Pekin Theater of Chicago, the original and only colored legitimate house in America, is now pretty clearly defined. In spite of former bad management and the failure of its last stock company to draw, the Pekin Theater has been a financial success, if it was not Manager Motts would not have been able to keep it open. The Pekin opened the present season as a vaudeville house, augmented by reputable white novelty acts indispersed with colored talent of equal merit, and has met with success. In justice due Mr. Motts, he has done exceedingly well for a man who entered into the show business without experience and without ever having a capable colored manager in his employ. J. Ed. Green, who directed the Pekin Stock Company, was not a business manager, but an excellent stage producer who did not have a far-seeing eye. The future of the Pekin Theater, as I view it, to be totally a colored enterprise, would depend solely on what would be presented. Manager Motts has declared that the Pekin will never be controlled by a syndicate while he is its owner. To make this house a success with a stock company would call not only for a large assortment of performers, but of scenery and costumes as well. The first thing needed would be a man who could manage the house, such as Messrs. Cole and Shipp or Frank Mallory. The next thing would be a producer like J. Ed. Green to consolidate with such composers, actors, writers and producers as Sidney L. Perrin, Billy King, Miller and Lyles, Williams and Stevens and Joe Jordan, a young promising composer who is hardly yet through with child's play.

In the vaudeville field, Mr. Motts as a colored manager, has many obstacles to meet in his dealings with white agents and the rampage of white actor societies who cause actors of his own race to rebel against him in favor of white actors getting the work. If Mr. Motts can manage to install a stock company as cited herein by gaining the full confidence of such professionals as I have mentioned, there would be no doubt of his success, as the idle actors could be booked up in picture houses around the city in the meantime.

The Colored Vaudeville Benevolent Association of New York is the very nicest thing that has ever been undertaken by colored actors as an actor charity organization. While this association has no bearing or influence as yet in the general higher ranks of vaudeville it will have in a space of time that is yet quite far distant. I have formerly explained why both in The Freeman and the New York Clipper, and we need not discuss it again at present. The most advisable step would be for the New York C. V. B. A. and the Chicago "Goats" to consolidate. After, or if such a step could be accomplished, would be time enough to listen to the agencies of the White Rats who are seeking and striving to affiliate with colored organizations, or trying to get one to form to be affiliated with them without consolidation; and whether or not such a step would be of any interest to colored performers unrolls another new sheet of paper containing a problem too large and far away for any present possible thought of solution. It may be, we cannot tell, that in the course of time colored performers may be able to treat with white managers on an entirely independent basis, regardless of white actors. But the C. V. B. A. can be highly praised, for it is in reality the actors' emergency fund which has been instituted through the advice and sentiment which I had formerly created in The Freeman in disguise. They have cared for their sick and have buried their dead, and have now won great applause. Leon Williams, who is president of the C. V. B. A., is a man I personally know to be intelligent and capable, and other members of the board have already been presented to the public.

Of the "Frogs," there is nothing worthy to speak of in this review, as more valuable space can be filled in favor of the "William's Goats," of Chicago. The "Goats" are young and they have errored by branching out to fast. Their rambles, which started at the little Chester Theater, should have continued there. The moment they branched out Green and Brooks involved themselves into competition by giving benefits at other houses. When the "Goats" were turned down by Manager Motts and ostracized from the Pekin Theater on the night that Bert A. Williams was to address them, their public prestige was weakened. It makes no difference who of the two parties were at fault it was their own mistakes leading up to that event which downed them. They looked for sympathy at an hour when the rebuke of their most interested friends could serve them best as a teacher, hence when they ramble hereafter it must be in a moderate, cautious way in order to once more gain the full sympathy of the public which their ramble performances have always so richly deserved. The best advice that can be offered to the "Goats" is to cultivate cordial relations with all the managers and booking agents, as it would be out of the question for any member of such a young organization to enter into hostilities with any managers, white or colored, without defeat. One important drawback with the "Goats" has been the fact that two of their executive officers, one a competition manager, trying to control the performers, and the other, a local writer who was not eligible to become a member at all, not being a performer, and whose relations with Manager Motts were hostile and were the indirect cause of the unpopularity of the "Goats" with State street managers, and the root of their entanglements. But the "Goats" are not unpopular because of their mistakes, they have the sympathy and friendship of the public and also of the writer. Perhaps it is best that they install two new officers in the places of the two mentioned as a means of general satisfaction, as I am sure a new slate would meet with general approval by all concerned.

The vaudeville situation is another perplexing issue which cannot herein be dwelt upon at length. Colored vaudeville performers have certainly got to study novelty acts aside from singing and dancing as a means of substantial success. This does not mean that singing and dancing must be omitted, but there must be some novelty that is not similar to others of the general run of colored acts. There is no truth in the statement that colored performers are going back; they are progressing all the time. The very weakest thing in the colored profession is the dreadful lack of educated original writers, novelty producers and playwrights; and until a new set of well-schooled youngsters with energy get busy to see what they can produce there will be no need of any more colored theaters, neither will the road companies be able to keep up the record made by the deaths and indisposition of the big noted stars. Another thing that is sadly neglected is art, so plainly seen in spots of the big musical companies. The pathway of art is always the unspeakable treasury of an actor's gateway which any distinguished critic can open. The mistakes of successful colored actors must not be hardheadedness, as a prominent white critic has told us, neither should they retaliate to any prominent newspaper that employs a critic whose traditional knowledge and experience and ability warrants and enables him to dictate the policies of the professional stage through the newspapers for the benefit of the public at large as an issue.

As a critic, a very unpopular vocation, it has been a wonderful surprise to certain big actors to learn that I am free from the contemptable disposition that inherits jealousy, envy and harbors hatred and an unforgiving spirit, and upon this rock of true, unaffected character my successful hopes were built, and there are thousands of people who are reading The Freeman right now, who, if they had had the same chance and sway as a critic that I have today, there would have been no living with them at all, and they would have been assassinated. I have nothing against any actor, nor do I seek to misrepresent any of them, so it is up to them to build up for themselves as much self-respect and intelligence to exhibit toward me as I do toward them as a favorable test of cordial relations.

There has been too much unnecessary clamor regarding the white playwright who writes plays to insult the Negro race and incite prejudice, and the vaudeville performer who does his best to play the race. No real harm in this day and time can ever come out of what the public see fit to tolerate as a whole of a stage performance, if but for curiosity. The eventual adverse of opinion and sentiment of the most intelligent white people and magazine writers will do more good for the race along those lines than if it had never happened. It will, therefore, not be worth while for colored writers to stir up any more commotion whatever, as there is nothing gained or lost by the noise, except to advertise the white man's production and crowd the theater. The best way for colored writers of meager ability to do is to let the old thing die a natural death and be buried with the refuse of the waning season. There is a reward which comes to enterprising young actors that may do some good to be spoken of, and that is the reward of diligence. The honorable young man, and not the actor who lies and jollies as a common self-satisfaction, will be the coming man in the show business—not the toper, bluffer, gambler and the woman chaser; not the lazy idle dreamer; not the talented swell-head who makes a hit with a clever voice, nimble feet and novel act, expecting to shine for the rest of his life doing the same old act like a star that has lost its luster. It is he, and the rest, who are sailing under a stormy cloud, under tears of failure that will regretfully confront them in later years, when age has received its second sight.

These are the modern swift days when every old thing must be renewed. Let us rally then with the New Year, and find succor in the bright prospects of a new endeavor. In speaking of colored playwrights of the future, colored actors have the cart before the horse. Colored actors must bear in mind that the race has only thus far produced six good comedy playwrights, and not ten who can qualify for a record in the big production class. To a financial end, the cultivation of a comedy-writer's school is the all important factor, and not the serious, for twenty-five years to come. Alexander Dumas lived in a land of favorable conditions and advantages that, in America, have yet to be created.

And here, in conclusion, I must politely deny the assertion of Mr. Robert Cole, that "the Negro has made even more rapid strides in the theatrical profession than in many walks of life." The Negro has made more rapid strides in all the different avenues of business life than in professional life, which is generally unknown to the public through notoriety. The actors of the highest rank have even made the poorest showing, according to their income and advantages as actors, song writers and composers, admitting that the race has obstacles in all the walks of professional and business life. With all due respect to Mr. Cole, we thank him for favoring the profession. We are quite sure that Mr. Cole will not die poor, but the ratio of money-making stars who have died poor up until the present time, and without owning their own homes, is proof enough that actors have yet a lot to overcome. This message of rebuttal is not to discourage actors, but to encourage them to be on the alert in well-doing by taking pattern after Mr. Cole, who can proudly afford to make such a statement, even if his error incites comment that will better conditions. Conditions! Conditions! he cries. All honor to Mr. Cole and the profession, and merry Christmas to the public, actors and all.

RED MOON BEAMS.

By Charles D. Marshall.

"Run, Billy Possum, Run!"

* * *

"Hoola Woola, Yack-a-loola!"

* * *

Off again, on again, John Jackson!

* * *

At Wednesday night's performance dear old Uncle Sam Lucus "Must Have Been a'Dreaming, While All Was a'Seemin'."

* * *

Arthur Talbott is doing fine, as usual. Only he now has some one to take up a great deal of time with.

* * *

George Smith goes the poor white lad one better by knowing just what to do with the traps and drums.

* * *

Latest song success by the masher bunch, "When Kissing Time Comes Along, O You Sambo, Let Me Relieve you."

* * *

Did you notice those eyes of Bessie Simms? Now, what kind are they? Well, you might call them pretty, brown, and wise, too!

* * *

Rosemond Johnson has you imagining he's squeezing and kissing a real sweet little tropical maiden when he sings "Hoola Woola."

* * *

("Red Moon" Chorus.)

We could not find time to call on The Freeman this year, as we did in the past when we wanted comradeship.

* * *

Tootsie Allen is clever and surprisingly convincing as an artist. I have no doubt but that she will become even greater as years come on.

* * *

Harry Watson would not look very friendly to me if I saw him out on a reservation, for he certainly looks like a "red face" of the savage tribe.

* * *

Just remember that about all the brightest rays in the "Red Moon" will be shown in the form of up-to-date photos with writeups in our big Christmas number. Everybody look for it, even if we lose.

* * *

Herbert Sutton has a great deal of regard for the "Same Old Moon" by the way that he sings it. A clear, sweet voice he commands is ever entertaining. Watch out you college boys' chorus, or the "Picks" will lay it on you.

* * *

Mayme Butler, Bessie Oliver and Pearl Taylor are doing fine! Monday night some Indiana avenue college boys stood at the stage entrance, just as the trio passed out, and sang, "Gee, Don't I Wish I Had a Girl, Like Other Fellows Have."

* * *

Henry Gant and Wesley Jenkins are two strong character actors. They don't give you the real stage laugh when it is their duty to do so, but rather, give you the old-time hearty laugh of our good old fathers, brimming over with good health and mirth.

* * *

Benny Jones, the gay old whitewasher, gives everybody a tickling sensation whenever he appears on the stage. In fact he makes us feel like we all have felt when the first circus comes to town and we see the clown. It's a happy holiday off. Fact is, Jones is an excellent dancer, who does things with his feet that are to be regarded as artistic.

* * *

Who is angel child? Why, Leona Marshall, of course, for when God made her He must have felt good and happy over the results. Who could blame Rosemond Johnson for trailing after such a sweet li'l' lamb as dat, even in reality. Can't she talk and look sweet! Seems like heaven 'nessels' right in dem eyes of her'n.

* * *

The gods of talent certainly paved a smooth path for Frank Fowler Brown, because everything he does works like a charm. He sings, looks, acts and exits good enough for everybody. Don't you like to see anybody enjoy themselves entertaining you? That is what Mr. Brown does. If he would sing all along "The Road," I would follow him to "Monterrey."

* * *

Ain't we all glad that the race was given such a pearl as Mrs. Aida Overton Walker. Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Eva Tanguay fade in the glimmer and glare of the spotlight of significance when it comes to this dear little woman. Just give the stage over to her for two and a half hours each day, and we all would be over glad to get within hearing distance. If girls looked and acted like her in "Pickaninny Days," then why can't we have those days always. I want to get back to them.

* * *

Just to hear the name Bob Cole, to me, it is to laugh long and loud. I am not forcing it when I look at him going through his pantomime. Mr. Cole gives us something we have not seen portrayed by any other artist in this line. Bert A. Williams is as clever as they make them in this line, and yet altogether different from Cole. So much so that we could say that one is greater than the other in his style.

* * *

Mocking birds, nightingales, canaries, Pattis, Melbas, Mitchells, Hackleys, Gardners, etc., are just "it" for soul-stirring muse singing, I suppose, but the marrow in your bones cannot be thrilled by a sweet voice any greater after Miss Fannie Wise sings "Bleeding Moon." She is so fascinating! And the expression that mounts her lovable face makes every mother's son of us feel glad clean through, sitting near, eating it up in big spoonfuls.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mr. W. J. Wilson and Miss Alberta A. Bradford, of Winnipeg, were united in holy matrimony Wednesday, December 8, 1909, by Rev. T. H. Slater. The happy pair left Saturday for Minneapolis, Chicago and other points east.

THE PROFESSION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Hodges and Launchmere played the Auditorium, and did well. Bert A. Williams and company have just got in town, and open at the Grand Opera House for two weeks, commencing December 13. Miss Virginia Johnson, a very fine singer, is still working around the city and making a pronounced hit. The banquet at the Elks' Home was a grand success. Among the entertainers were Happy Joe Outen, the Standard Quartette, Charlie Wilson, Clarence Meriditb and Dave Wright. Wilbert McNitt and Harry Waters, musical comedians, are again at home. Wm. Green is rehearsing his shown, to go to Richmond, at the Globe Theater.

You can get The Freeman one year during the month of December, for $1.00.

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Musical comedy's pitck of hits:

Mr. Load of Koal—

Harbor of Lost Dreams.
That's a Plenty.

Red Moon—

Phoebe Brown.
Pickaninny Days.

His Honor the Barber—

Come after Breakfast.
Rainbow Sue.

Hits of the Season—I Wonder Whose Kissing Her Now, Twilight, Song of the Soul, The Glow Worm, Amina, Waltzing, Meet Me When the Sun Goes Down, If I had a Thousand Lives to Live, Meet Me in Dreamland.

Instrumental Hits—Dreamy Rag, That Teasing Rag, Pansy Blossom Rag, Missouri Rage Rag, Oh You Devil, Wild Cherry Rag.

Waltzs—Garden of Dreams Waltz, Hearts and Flowers.

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Graves & Co., Sheet Music Suppliers, 3006 State street, Chicago, Ill. All the latest popular songs Don't forget to order "Honey Gal," "It's All Gone Now," "Her Name is Phoeba Brown," "Harbor of Lost Dreams," "Kansas City Rags." Send 25c. the price.

WANTED

Good colored vaudeville performers at all times, ladies and gentlemen. Taft Theatre, Luther Edwards, Mgr., 1314 Cedar St., Louisville, Ky.

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For Pekin Theatre,
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Columbus, O.,

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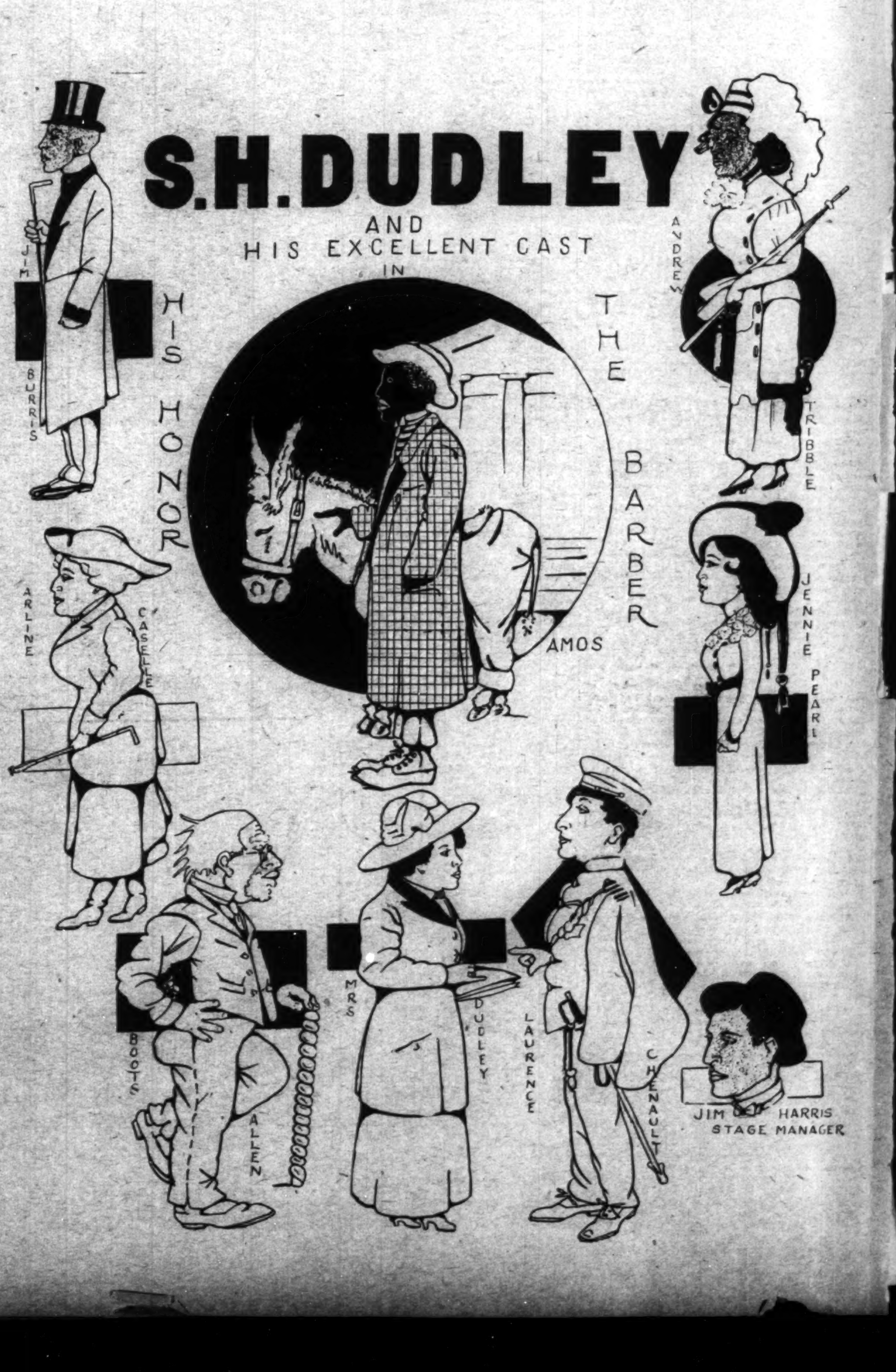
Road shows with good paper. All road shows coming this way and want to play the Dunbar Theatre, Columbus, O., seats 600, stage 25x30, all modern improvements. Address E. D. Lee, 534 W. Fifth street, Cincinnati, O., for particulars and dates.



Xmas Greetings to all my Competitors,

R. Voelckel,
season
1909-1910

THE ORIGINAL Black Patti Musical Comedy Co.

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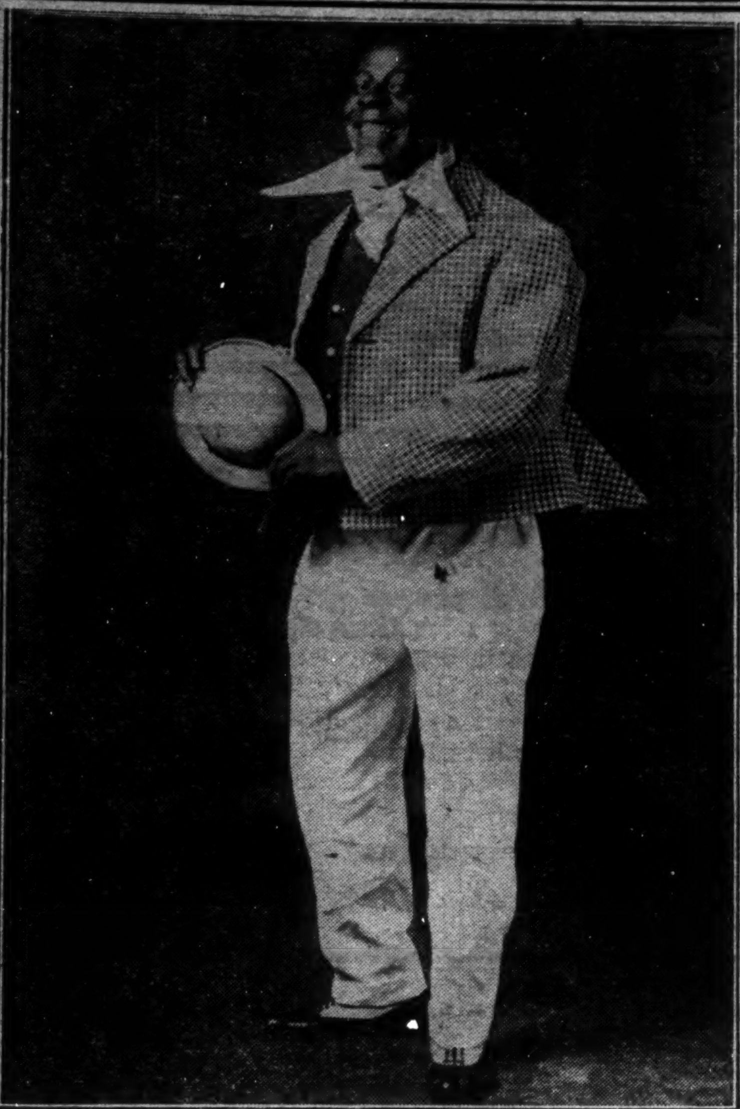


"JOLLY" JOHN LARKINS.
The Rajah of Mirth.

Presenting the Revised Musical Comedy

"A Trip to Africa"

In 3 Acts—By "Jolly" John Larkins.

A SCENE FROM "A TRIP TO AFRICA."

A CONSTELLATION OF EVER SHINING SATELLITES.

BLACK PATTI COMPANY.

Sisseretta Jones, the Black Patti, made her appearance again at the Byers last night at the head of a splendid company of Negro entertainers. Black Patti still possesses the voice of power and sweetness which has made her a welcome entertainer throughout stageland.

The vehicle offered this season is "A Trip to Africa," and it is on the whole is a clean, refined show, surprisingly devoid of horse play and coarseness. A number of excellent vocal offerings incidental to the performance added greatly to the general strength of the program. Jolly John Larkins, the author of the sketch, appeared in the leading comedy role and proved a wholesome entertainer.

The costuming, music, songs and settings are all first-class. The company will repeat the performance at a matinee Saturday afternoon and close with the evening's engagement.—Star-Telegram, Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 9, 1909.

SISSIERETTA JONES,
The Original Black Patti.

THE REAL COMIC COMEDIAN

MME. JONES.

IN A REAL COMIC COMEDY.

A new and delicious musical souffle, garnished with dressing of beautiful costumes and stage settings.

FLASHES OF JOYOUS LAUGHTER.

LARKINS.

EVERYTHING SUMPTUOUSLY MOUNTED.

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A GREAT MUSICIAN

How R. Roy Pope Reached the Top Round as Band Master.

By Charles D. Marshall.

The coming of Mr. R. Roy Pope to this city a short time ago to spend the remaining winter months with his mother and old friends, or, as Riley says, "Ter git right here at home, where everybody's as same as kin," where he was about and reared about twenty-seven years ago, gives to me a splendid idea of what real talent and plenty of grit or that get-up-and-go disposition, along with cleverness or genteelness, will do for the young man, black or white. For since his leaving here some years ago he has become not only the youngest but one of the greatest band masters in the country, and that is something worth thinking on!

I can remember back to sixteen years ago, when Owen Bradshaw, at one time one of the best band masters Indiana ever had within her borders, now long since dead, began the great task of getting up a first-class "kid" band—that was then all the go—for lads ranging in age from about ten to twenty-one years, or perhaps a little older, was considered a novelty if they played any instrument in a band. At that time Pope was "running wild" about town, and he had not given music a thought, save for the popular air he gayly whistled going to and from school. By some peculiar happening he found his way into Bradshaw's rehearsal rooms one night, and there he began his great career, for he did not leave until he had learned something about an alto horn. For many moons he practiced away under the extraordinarily strict tutorship of Prof. Bradshaw. After several years of "continuous performance" or keeping at it, he began to show form not only as an accomplished solo altoist, but as a natural dyed-in-the-wool musician. Steadily he went on conquering and to conquer. They said he was extra good, but it did not puff or swell him a bit, but it did make him study to the end of becoming even better. He felt that if he was going to be a musician, why not be as good as the best in the business? So he went on in his iron fate, learning and learning, until he could read anything at sight and play something else besides an alto. It was not long after this that Prof. Bradshaw gave Pope the privilege of "showing the boys haw it goes," and he did it well at these rehearsals.

R. ROY POPE.

When the news was one day circulated that Bradshaw's "kid" band would take to the road, R. Roy Pope went with them, only to begin the making of a famous band master. Season after season they traveled and they returned, and Pope each year held on, and was favorably mentioned as a coming light in music circles. Some would say, "What do you think? Pope has turned his attention toward learning a cornet, ad is playing it to beat the band!" But Pope was simply fitting himself to be one of the best cornettists that was ever heard—and he made it. The enemy fought him hard after he had won the plaudits of the world. They well saw where he was going to land, and with that natural jealousy that is ever in the hearts of some men, they fought hard to beat him back, but he would not down. It was too late, for Pope had reached the gates of success through merit, and old happiness was crying "Excelsior!"

Finally, one day a year or so ago a lithe, brown-skinned lad returned to visit his dear old mother and a host of good old friends of yore, to tell them that he had got on the top round. Now he was band master of a great band of a great show—Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows. For two seasons he has successfully managed and directed the Annex Band for this great show, having under control such musicians as Prof. A. G. Jones, W. E. Barbour, P. A. Venable and Prof. W. J. Walker and other first-class men.

NOTES FROM WM. McCABE'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

The company numbers eighteen people, and McCabe declares this is the best company by far that he has had in a lifetime of theatrical experience. Evidently the winter has set in for good, but despite the weather our business keeps up its usual standard, "good."

We celebrated the forty-second birthday anniversary of our efficient musical director, Mr. Fred Burch, "with music, wine and song, at Hull, Ia. He received many useful remembrances, among them his favorite companion and solid comforter, viz., a gold-trimmed French briar pipe, and we collectively wish Fred a long life and prosperity. Mrs. Cassie Burch, late of the "Moonshiner's Daughter" company, has certainly won her way into the hearts of the members of the company, as well as her hearers. Miss Hattie Lewis Wyckoff, of Boston, Mass., arrived at Sanborn, Ia., and her initial appearance with the Georgia Troubadours was greeted with enthusiasm. In fact, she fully justified all that the press claims her to be, as nightly she takes the houses by storm with her tender, musical voice, sprightly dancing and catchy attitude. Our little sunbeam is Ada Smith, the life and joy of the company, always bringing sunshine whenever there seems a cloud of discontent. Her appearance soon dispels it. She is the pet of the first part, and is doing a redhot double turn with Jack Windbush in the olio. Ada's progress is so rapid that time and space will not permit me to say more at present. Next we will find a short sketch of her theatrical career. Miss Edna McCabe is one of the most earnest and conscientious workers in the company, and too much cannot be said of her ability and personality. Bright-eyed Edith Gordon, conceded to be one of Chicago's cleverest little performers, is leading the African Jungle Maids very successfully, and her first part song, "Cinder Pile," is a splendid rendition. Thomas Warren, baritone singer and master of transportation, comes in for his share of credit, and fully deserves the rounds of applause he gets. Wm. McCabe and clever Billy Young are the two sturdy human cart horses, who pull this heavy load of delightful entertainers up the steep hill of prosperity. McCabe is a funny comedian and Billy Young is his straight man. You can easily imagine the results they get out of their work together.

We truly regret the deaths of our friends, James Settles and Harry Bradford, more than we can express. We are looking forward to a merry Christmas. Miss Cassie Burch especially wishes to be remembered to Jerry Mills and his stock company at New Orleans, also the "Lode of Koal" chorus. Miss Hattie Lewis Wyckoff wishes success to the Buckeye Comedy Quartette. We expect to order so many of the Christmas number that I presume you'll have to send them out to us by freight.

THE FREEMAN AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The Freeman can be had at 815 East Washington street, Neal & Brown's restaurant, the Colored Shoe Store, 1707 E. Capitol avenue, 1015 S. 17th street, at L. H. Harris' barber shop and at 305½ S. 6th street, also at 1505 S. 17th street. Don't fail to read this great journal.

THE PROFESSION AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

The Whitmans Sisters Vaudeville Company is booked at the Belmont Theater for a four weeks' engagement, and are turning them away every night. Little Thomas and Miss Alice Whitman are making a big hit here. They are called the comedians of them all and have won favor among the Pensacola people. The others are also as fine as can be. The Whitman Sisters Company are claimed to be the best vaudeville company that ever came to Pensacola. They will be missed by many of their friends when they are gone. They send their regards to all of their friends.

The Unknown Theater will open next Saturday night at the corner of Wright and Devillier streets, under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Benbow. Miss Blackburn, with twelve other performers, promises to make things lively.

BLACK BEES MAKING GOOD IN CINCINNATI

Ollie Dempsey's House Always Packed by Them.

The Six Black Bees—Singleton-Sampson-Sampson-Wilson-Goff—opened at the Pekin the 13th to packed house. The show made good. We are retained for next week. Lyons and Singleton, in their act, "Thursday, Born on Friday," was a hit. Sampson and Sampson, in "Mishaps," were a scream. Geo. F. Wilson, the flexible wonder, took the house by storm. Nora Goff, our soubrette, singing "Dinah, Dear," was good as the best. Maud Singleton, as Aunt Dinah, and Sewell Sampson, as Eph, were the features. So everybody is happy. Regards to all friends.

MEMORIAM.

HARRY BRADFORD.

DEDICATED TO THE COLORED VAUDEVILLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 25, 1909.

No bell will toll so sweetly to-day
As the sound that comes from men who pray,
Or those soft strains of sympathy
That come from Heaven's Symphony,
To waft our sorrows away.

No more he'll cheer the C. V. B. A.,
For Harry has gone the Pilgrim's way;
Like a kidnapping tragedy,
For ransom of a treasury,
His soul was stolen away.

No. 'Tis but a dream, this Christmas-tide,
And new dreams are always hard to hide.
Hark! Ah, yes, 'tis Bradford singing;
Ay, the air's his notes a-ringing!—
Far beyond a meteor's way.

No more we'll read his precepts written,
For his most useful hand was smitten.
Ascended from where the Christ arose,
The mystery of which God only knows—
We solemnly close his day.

—Sylvester Russell.

LOWERY & MORGAN'S MINSTREL COMPANY

F. A. Morgan, Manager; Prof. P. G. Lowery, Assistant Manager.

As managers of the Lowery & Morgan's Minstrels, we are forced to say that we have met with as much success the past two seasons as any other show of its kind in the show world. When this show was brought together under the management of F. A. Morgan it was organized with a few of Prof. P. G. Lowery's members left over from the Hagenbeck & Wallace shows. We started our first season with F. A. Morgan at Vicksburg, Mich., October 10, 1908. Our minstrel first part is a scream from opening to closing, and is composed of the following: Fred Garland, interlocutor; Chas. Beechum, B. J. Johnson, Logan Kitchen, bones; J. L. Edwards, Elvis Mason, H. L. Rawles, tambos. ur soubrettes are as follows: Miss Essie Williams, "Yankee Land;" Miss Carrie Gilbert, "Honey Boy;" Mrs. Hattie Garland, "Beautiful Eyes;" Blanche Beechum, "Lonesome;" Callie Vassar, "Monkey Honeymoon;" Jennie Gallie, "Gee, but There's Class to a Girl Like You;" Mary Victor, "I Like that Kind of Love." Olio: Prof. P. G. Lowery, the world's greatest colored star, who has excelled all others as a soloist; Hattie Garland, a singing and dancing soubrette, who is pleasing the public every night; The Beechums, Blanche and Charles, comedy sketch artists, are making good with their new act, entitled "My Automobile;" J. L. (Junk) Edwards, who is making the greatest hit of his race with his new monologue, which is original, entitled "The Old Man Before the Emancipation." Last act: Place, Huntsville, Ala. Cast: Mrs. Fellow Rock, Blanche Beechum; the new cook, Chas. Beechum; the butler jake, J. L. Edwards; Mr. Brown, manager of the students, Fred Garland; the real Prince, B. J. Gardner. Students and the guests of Mrs. Fellow Rock: Miss Lou Lander, Mrs. Callie Vassar; Miss Go Finder, Mrs. Hattie Garland; Miss Io Little, Mrs. Jennie Gallie; Miss Baby Doll, Miss Carrie Gilbert; the College Girl, Miss Essie Williams; Miss Go Monger, Mrs. Mary Victor. The students: Ralph, William May; Percy, Toney Barrfield; Claude, Elvis Mason; Harold, Logan Kitchen. Closing chorus by company, "I Want to Be a Soldier." Staff: Prof. A. C. Victor, orchestra leader; F. A. Morgan, manager; Prof. P. G. Lowery, assistant manager; H. L. Rawles, stage manager; J. L. Edwards, assistant.

We wish all professionals a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. P. G. Lowery sends regards to all friends, and will be glad to hear from them at any time. J. L. Edwards would like to hear from A. G. Jones, Al Strander, George Boutte and others. H. L. Rawles sends regards to R. Roy Pope, Arthur Jackson, Fred Richardson, Wm. Jones and others.

Members of band: P. G. Lowery, director; Thomas May, solo cornet; Richard Gardner, solo cornet; Richard Jackson, solo clarinet; J. B. Hall, baritone; Arthur Hill, first trombone; Fred Garland, second trombone; A. C. Victor, first alto; H. L. Rawles, second alto; William May, E flat bass; Toney Barrfield, B flat bass; J. L. Edwards, bass drum; Charles Beechum, snare drum; Logan Kitchen, cymbals.

P. G. LOWERY.

Lowery & Morgan will be glad to hear from performers and musicians at all times. Address as per route: Du Quoin, Ill., January 1, 1910; Mt. Olive, Ill., January 2; Roodhouse, Ill., January 4; Carrollton, Mo., January 5; East St. Louis, Ill., January 6, 7 and 8. Good accommodations. We travel in our own private car, "Hila."

THE MASTER MIND.

I am the Master Mind!
They call mine the "bootblack ability;"
I am the natural brainy kind,
Of wit and of agility.

Men of weak mental brain,
Whose minds are dull, who live haphazardly,
I teach in spite of loss or gain,
Since brains and luck were mine to be.

Deep down my words take root,
My impress thoughts and versatility;
I pity those who yell and hoot
As new light comes so they can see.

I am the Master Mind!
They say I'm a morbid monstrosity;
I've been ordained to lead the blind,
As a dealer in mental philosophy.

—Sylvester Russell.

THE PEWEES—CHARLES AND SADIE.

Mr. Charles Pewee made his debut in the profession in 1903 with the real Cole Younger and Frank James Wild West Company, and has also played with the following companies: Miles Arton Southern Circus, Baynard & Whitney's Troubadours, S. H. Dudley's Jolly Ethiopians, Gus Hill's Smart Set Company, W. A. Mahara's Minstrels, Black Patti's Troubadours. Charles is a singer, dancer, musician, acrobat and juggler. Mrs. Sadie Pewee made her debut in the profession in 1903, with W. A. Mahara's Minstrels, and was with the company several seasons. Sadie is an eloquent talker and is admired by all who come in contact with her. She is a clever singing and dancing soubrette. The team is now with the Rockwell's Sunny South Company, and will be seen in vaudeville in the near future.

Progress of the American Negro

BY DR. M. A. MAJORS.

In 1900, 76,026 Negroes were in the professions or trades requiring skill; 21,261 were teachers (contemplate that); 10,000 were in business requiring capital. Already there are 746,717 Negro farmers operating 37,000,000 acres of land, which in 1899 yielded $250,000,000. Is not that a slipping off of the chains?

This progress of the Negro is self-evident, and furnishes proofs as strong as Holy writ. If the impetus of the race must be chronicled from the already written page huge volumes must tell the story more fascinating than the Arabian Knights. If it is to be considered that the momentum must be reckoned upon dollars accumulated, homes acquired, farms bought and paid for, and partial as well as complete education attained, together with the vast aggregate of muscle and mind directed in the channels of social betterment and general uplift, the task is too ponderous to contemplate and the work too vast to be undertaken by the scholar, although he may be endowed with sufficient knowledge to give it out; his research would lead him into so many varied channels of constructive race effort that he would become bewildered by the phantasmaghoria of wonderment, and he would be sadly frustrated in whatever direction he might turn his electrically inspired mind. As vain almost it would seem to write on the progress of the white race, which no one tries to do unless it is portrayed in voluminous history.

From whatever point the Negro is viewed it has become a general accepted fact that the riddle of the centuries is no less than the American Negro recently given his freedom. This riddle furnishes food for thought in every direction the human mind is allowed to operate, and while it staggers human judgment it pressages a force more collossal than statesmen can canjure up. Upon whose tongue but Douglass's did oratory perch with all her truth for loving listening ear? Blind Tom touched the unseen keyes of of inspired music; then Dunbar sang his serious lines right into the hearts of civilization more tunefully than Saxon sires with hoary heads and made the world spasmodically forget the ebony of his skin. And Tanner, with his daubing brush, revived the art of Angelo and compelled the world to look with admiration upon the canvassed children of his artful imagination.

And Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee!!! Here is thought too vast for willing hands to touch!! A man with a vision that kaloidascopes the world! Immensity itself is crowded with the huge thought of his constructive busy brain. What phase of human life has he not encompassed in the catalogue of his great endeavors? In twenty-five years see what an earnest heart contrives! Truly, Booker T. Washington's life, more illurtrious than Joseph's, gives added emphasis to Moses, who delivered Israel. He it is that preaches the golden rule doctrine right into the cankerous hearts of the wicked Philistines who cringe in spite of their power to crush. A three million dollar institution! God save the mark! Here is solid progress, the pomp of illustrious days, and had the race done no more than this man has done it would shame Ben Tillman and force the lie down the throats of his confederates.

In forty-five years we may proudly boast of a hundred colleges and a thousand high schools, of more than ten million dollars worth of church property, a half-million homes, a hundred thousand farms, two thousand physicians, and many lawyers, two hundred or more drug stores, insurance companies doing thousands of dollars of business, fifty banks, three hundred newspapers, a thousand authors of books, electrical engineers, artists, manufacturers of a dozen articles of domestic utility, jewelers, moulders of brass, stone and marble cutters, builders of six and eight-story business blocks and lodge halls, theaters, flats, costly residences by our own architects and contractors, a half-dozen big opera companies playing to delighted multitudes, and a thousand actors in smaller companies and vaudeville. In every role of tractors, a half-dozen big opera comgymnastics, whether in pedestrianism, sprinting, bicycling, boxing or football, we have mastered the proud and haughty Caucasian, and won his titles from him in the fiercest, fairest contest of his games. We have even claims in the field of exploration. Mat Henson nailed the American flag to the North Pole. We have left our black foot-prints along every highway of civilization and smiled down the frown disapproval on every problem through which human thought has ever envolved an idea.

Our organizations for self-help and social betterment are building along permanent lines. They are erecting great temples and indoctrimating in the race mind the spirit of commercial advancement in every manner and form that insures a livelihood. The colored man in the large cities has invaded the field of real estate, insurance and banking, and with his business leagues, his commercial clubs and the myriads of fraternal societies the great department stores must necessarily follow.

In a thousand different ways that attract the searcher after truth, the fact becomes obvious that humanity is very much the same. It emphasizes as well as teaches that:

"Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit nature's claim—
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in black and white the same."

When it is considered that in forty-five years the Negro has met and answered every call made upon him, and that he has done it against the greatest odds, manifesting themselves in the dark cloud of ignorance, the odium of having been enslaved and taught to feel the curse upon his skin, the huge obstruction to his feet, insecurity at his heels to doom him and the Alps ever before him, inexperienced in the arts of self-ownership, with sore and bleeding untried feet and the aching stoop brought on by burdens no other race could bear through centuries of debauchery, and while the conscience of the nation was too blunt to have a care the critic must stay his thought, stay dry his pen and fold his sheet and let our feeble thought have scope to survey the blood-stained area over which a struggling race has trodden.

Eligibility was meant for all who might stand the test. The Negro proved his worth soon after his manumission. Revels and Bruce went to the United States Senate; Lynch, Rainey, Ohara, Cain and Elliott thundered with demosthenic eloquence in the National House of Representatives; Frederick Douglass was sent by Grant as minister envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Santo Domingo, and John Mercy Langton and Richard T. Greener, fresh from the classic halls of Harvard and Oberlin, invited attention from the admiring gaze of Blaine, Geo. F. Hoar, John Sherman, Roscoe Conklin and all of the best statesmen of those days.

Staunch and true were the Negroes of the Reconstruction, but times were troublous and treachery with its maranding finger pointed, alas! to the downfall of Negro power. Louisiana had had its Negro governor in Pinchback, its State treasurer in Antsine; Mississippi its lieutenant-governor in A. K. Davis, its secretary of State in Hiram Carter. South Carolina had her black legislature, and Texas a half-hundred Representatives and State Senators. Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky and North Carolina all gave the Negro the crucial test of statesmanship. And let it be remembered that while extravagance ran riot, and public treasuries became well night depleted, no Negro during all those august days of political power ever defaulted or robbed a State treasure.

Near the middle of the second decade after the Civil war a new spirit gained impetus. It was the march of the church, and all the denominations hurled the doctrine of a redeeming Christ at the heads and hearts of the Negro feverishly intoxicated by the spirit of citizenship and sufferage. An educated ministry gradually gained sway, fostering the bread of life in one hand and the school and college in the other until such institutions of learning as Fisk, Central Tennessee College (now Walden), Meharry Medical College, Roger Williams, Clark, Atlanta, Claflin, Wilberforce, New Orleans, Tillotson, Talledeega, A. and M. Alcorn and Tuskegee became the race crucible in which the minds of thousands of the race have been moulded and fashioned into intellectual religious forces for God and humanity.

Like all other fundamental human interests, religion rises with the growth of intelligence and social order, and like them, even in its higher forms, still bears the marks of its long struggle in many survivals from an outworn past. It is still in the making and constantly puts forth finer forms and worthier achievements.

All instinctive activities are called forth and largely determined by circumstances. The child has the tendency to express himself through speech, but the actual development of language depends upon having some one talk with him. The age at which he acquires it and the kind of language he employs are determined largely by companions and teachers. It is contact with his fellows which gives him the cue and the discipline of speech, and without it he would not use it at all. In the same way religious development waits upon opportunities. These may come almost imperceptibly through the home and the social atmosphere.

Sometimes a new friendship, a new personal contact, unlocks the dormant nature. It was apparently so with Zaccheus. As a publican he was an outcast and had found men hard, close and suspicious to deal with. But in an unexpected moment he took a walk with Jesus and enjoyed the companionship of a man who seemed to trust him and to recognize the better impulses within him. It was a novel experience, and at a stroke overcame all his habits as a taxgatherer and a selfish money maker. It must have been a profound impression which could lead one of his ilk to give half his goods to the poor and promise to restore fourfold to any man he had wronged.

It is still the personality of Jesus more than anything else which brings out and carries the religious impulses to their highest fulfillment. Other men free other energies of the soul. Beethoven inspires music; Darwin, science; Pestalozzi, education; Napoleon, war; but Jesus opens deep wells to quench the thirst for God. In his face more than in any other is found the image of the divine, and it has proved an infinite source of comfort, of encouragement, and of illumination to many thousands.

A race long wronged and limited in the spheres of social enlargement by the cruel usages of a horrible tyranny could but, in its incipient development, depend upon its own crude emotionalism.

In a merely doctrinal view of religion, which emphasizes the acceptance of certain articles of belief, there may seem to be little value in these emotional and volitional states, but where religion is held to be a disposition of mind and heart and a practical realization of personal and social ideals as well, then these moods may be cherished as formative and determining factors in spiritual progress. There are many ways of quickening and vitalizing the inner life. Individuals differ profoundly in their temperaments and training, and it is unfortunate for the intellectual, or emotional, or practical type, to arrogate to itself the claim of possessing the only sound and saving experience of religion. By such claims a narrow orthodoxy has often shown how little it understood the range and power of religious sentiment in various classes of people.

In this wake of religious education the foundation of the home has been deeply lain, and the progress of the Negro has thus been of steady healthy growth. The great determining power thus gained has given hope to the rest of mankind who see far into the future beyond the inky curse of an unpopular complexion—a civilizing force with which the coming centuries must reckon.

Goldsmith has so beautifully said:

In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my grief, and God has given my share—
I still had hopes, my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down;
I still had hopes my long vexations past,
Here to return and die at home at last.
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,

* * * * * * *

Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And, since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly!

We have added a small quoto to the present sum total of world work. If it has been directed in the ground we have given tone to the productions of the soil. We have gone of our own accord, resolutely into every avenue of trade and commerce, and follow every avolation that insures a livelihood to mankind.

Dubois, Greener, Bowen, Sin Clair, Croghman, W. S. Scarborough, Fannie Jackson Coppin, Anna J. Cooper, Mollie Church Terrell and Kelly Miller are evidences that we forage along the great highway of thought.

Washington, Kealing, Fortune, Chestnut, Thompson, Johnson, Lewis and hundreds of others portray rejuvenating eloquence on the printed page.

There are characters among us in the religious world who stand out prominently among the foremost men of civilization. Note the prowess of that rugged prelate, Bishop H. M. Turner, the fervency of Bishop A. Grant, the illumination of J. W. E. Bowen, the sacrifice of Bishop I. B. Scott, the eloquence of Dr. M. C. B. Mason, the high soul spirit of Grimke and hundreds of others. Who does not know of the late Bishop Daniel A. Payne and Alexander Crummell? Human sublimity, Christian piety and truth that needs not fictitious effort to embellish it. They are of the immortals that were not born to die. There are numerous ways by which the Negro has impressed his usefulness upon the world, and the varied fields into which he has entered has taught him by actual experience the law of compensation, so that he has become an independent profit-producing element in American society.

There was a time not far removed when it were the sheerest vanity to claim so much before the great world of earnest endeavor, but the rapid flight of time has brought clearer into view the strong contrast of the past with the present, and so striking has been the progress of the race that it would be the sheerest folly not to chronicle the vast good doing of the Negro in this age of wonderful development.

No more can it be said that we are to be judged by the number of pounds our black hands can raise from the earth, but we are to be measured in the scale of knowledge which is required to move the world.

We are living in a great and awful time. The time when the individual test in affairs of state, in the busy marts of trade, in the church, in the counting house, anywhere, and everywhere, will "oft proclaim" the man. Color of one' skin is not the badge of inferiority in twenty-nine States of America.

It has been the dream of philosophy since the days of Pythagoras first to demonstrate that man acts in accordance with the laws of his environment, and next to reach the plans of scientific prophecy as to his future actions.

The early future is ripe for the Negro historian. History to the living is not the chief function of language, but to the unborn the handing down of history will be by far the most notable of our deeds. Whoever adds to this heritage that is to be transmitted to the future throws himself wisely upon the gratitude of a race which will rapidly grow more generous and appreciative. There is no theatrical drama that is not the mimic of that imposing stage which we here place before the reader. To this, his own theater, he may enter all hours; these actors are always, at his bidding—from his almost royal divan in this arena he may summon before him, Negro as he is, a glittering pageant of patriarchs, kings, queens, conquerors, captives, statesmen, philosophers, scholars, artists, inventors, poets, orators and dramatists. What tragedian of the imagination has ever mimicked the drama of Toussaint L'overture's, Frederick Douglass's or Booker T. Washington's life? It is the duty of those who have lived many years to guide the footsteps of those who with glad countenances are eagerly pressing upon the scene.

Their advent becomes more and more interesting and optimistic. At the portal we should stand, offering as our most precious possession the history of our race that we have received from our ancestors, the history that our own present generation of great Negroes has beautified and made illustrious by their valor, deeds and adventures; the history into which each coming year must add even more remarkable chapters, and made by those who in their turn shall follow on toward the greater heights of greatness.

Chicago, Ill.

THE NEGRO IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By Uncle Rad Kees.

Like the ambitious young man who starts out and fits himself to be the president of the United States, if needs be, and who finds, after years of strenuous toil and study, that the zenith of his whole ambition is to be blighted solely because the people won't elect him. Thus it was with your "uncle," who had heard so much about "Frisco," the one great city of the "Golden West," that I was determined to "hike" it out, and, if possible, take a birds-eye survey of the land of fruit and flowers, and thereby take personal, and probably permanent, possession of some recluse bungalow that might be in the realty offerings by the way. But, like the ambitious youth who aspired to be President of the United States, the people wouldn't allow me to, so I am going to tell you why. In the first place, going into "Frisco" (San Francisco) is very much like going into New York from Jersey City, you cross on a ferry from Oakland and really enjoy a full twenty-minutes' ride on San Francisco Bay, giving you a grand view of what they call "Goat Island," on which is one of Uncle Sam's largest training stations. Here you have a grand opportunity of seeing just how a marine is schooled to mann a cruiser, a battleship or a torpedo boat, while out in the bay, at various times, lay battleships and sea-fighters of all nations, displaying at night the most remarkable flashlight maneuverings ever seen on water. And this on San Francisco Bay, the bay that was discovered by Don Gaspa De Portola, the first governor of California, and over whom all California raved from October 19th to the 23d last.

Crossing this bay one sees so many sights of interest that you really feel a sort of dissapointment when you land, but the one great aim and determination of the ferry company is to land you somewhere and somehow in "Frisco;" hence, you are compelled to get off, and what do you see?

"Cab!" "Cab!" "Hansom, boss!" "Taxi, taxi, cab!" A most uncouth bunch of transient venders yelling like wild, and at the top of their voices, fairly wrestling your baggage from you in their frantic efforts to secure your patronage. 'Twas here that I sat my luggage down for a moment to regulate my watch with the town clock, when a couple of these gentlemen made a dive for it like a college boy "tackling" a football, and before I had time to realize what was going on they had retreated about a hundred yards away, but in opposite directions, and there they stood yelling to me, "Dis way, boss, right he'ah, boss," etc. I stood for a few moments trying to convince them that I didn't care for a cab and for them to return my baggage, but all was of no use, and it took me just twenty minutes by the clock to find an officer **brave enough to undertake** the job. Then he made it plain to me that he smoked, drank and chewed, and that he would appreciate either from me if I had it.

Graft! well I should say so, and if there's another town in America to beat "Frisco" for this I'd like to see how they do it. Even the newsboys have the habit, and to not be in with the grafters in "Frisco" is like opening a jack-pot without a pair.

But what's the use, its a city of all nations, and you can find each trying to out do the other—thewhite or Caucasian assuming the exclusive and displaying a most obnoxious determination to dictate, dominate and antagonize the yellow and black.

Hence, you invariably read in advertisements of hotels, societies and real estate dealers these lines: "Japanese, Chinamen and Negroes excluded." Quite too bad that the whites can't run and control San Francisco without these races; it is certainly a pity that they should be expected to be good, moral, law-abiding citizens under these conditions. Still, to a foreign born, they will all lock together in death-like "jiu-jitu" and yell themselves hoarse in exaltation of their native sons and daughters.

Taking a chronological survey of the business conditions we find the whites leading with their large department stores, automobiles and finest of cafes and restaurants.

The Japanese, somewhat scattered, but close to the whites in their shrewd manner and their determined efforts to demand recognition from a standpoint seemingly on meritorious grounds, controlling many of the finest art stores in America, working for and giving satisfaction to all who hire them.

The Chinese, about in third position, with his famous and exclusive section known as Chinatown, and the poor Negro last, as usual. And of all the Negroes I have came across during my travels of some fifteen years or more, the Negroes in "Frisco" and Oakland are about the limit for worthlessness. Of course, there are many exceptions, but, as a whole, excuse me. Of the women, a very ordinary set. You see very few of them displaying a desire to be self-supporting or even an efficient partner to a good husband. They are all, more or less, married or divorced, and seem to have really no particular aim in life except a mere existence. Yet they are the easiest to become acquainted with and the hardest to shake.

On the other hand, the men seem to have a more determined aim and ambition than the women. They either aim to be the "bully" at gun fighting and crap shooting, or else determined to be the big-chested boss of some little dingy ballyho Skunktitorium where they pull off all sorts of physical and acrobatic stunts, many of which are still unknown to the civilized world.

In Oakland they have a Negro as a special police officer. Hearing the word "special" one might get it into his head that the board of aldermen or supervisors, in order to give special and efficient protection to certain business interests, got together and created such a position and that it thereafter devolved upon the chief of police to appoint a representative capable, and a popular person, to fill this position, but, say, don't be deceived, as it appears to be only a clever piece of politics to control the Negro vote, and this special officer is about the kind of a colored man the white man usually sets up to represent the Negro whenever he finds the Negro satisfied with any old thing and seemingly afraid to holler.

The officer, a short, stockilly built, black, uncouth looking darkey of about five feet three inches in height or width, and would probably weigh in the neighborhood of 295 pounds; untidy in the extreme, and gives rather the appearance of the type of Negro we often read about dangling from a rope tied to a telegraph or lamp post anywhere in Georgia or Mississippi. No appearance whatever of an officer of the law, and certainly a most obnoxious representative of the colored citizens—patches in his trousers as large as a pan-cake, his shoes unpolished and run over from the instep back, a filthy colored open-front shirt with no collar or tie, and will break his neck to haul your luggage for "four-bits" (50c) or run your errand for the paltry sum of "two-bits" (25c). This, the special officer of the law, and, so far as the whites are concerned, a fitting representative of the colored voters of Oakland. Too bad, indeed, that the good and better class of colored people of Oakland wouldn't wake up and assert their rights and thereby make some effort to cope with the more ambitious of the race in other sections.

Prejudice! Yes there's prejudice in both "Frisco" and Oakland, and the only difference between "Frisco," Oakland and Georgia is you know when and what to expect in Georgia. Still the whites seem willing indeed to give the Negro all the chance in the world, but it seems that the wrong set of Negroes are out here, and they won't do anything themselves and won't allow anyone else to do anything. I wouldn't, under any circumstances, advise any ambitious colored person to come to either "Frisco" or Oakland, unless they had the means to return—for its a rough road from Reno to Cheyenne, and a long walk from Truckee to Ogden.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special to The Freeman.

Mrs. Chas. Russell entertained at dinner. Those present were: Rev. Hall of Bloomington, Ill., Rev. T. L. Smith, Mrs. S. B. Golder, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith....Thomas Wheeler died at his residence, 1627 North Fifth street, Thursday, after a short illness.... Mrs. E. B. Smith has returned to her home in Springfield, Ill., after a long visit with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Smith....Miss Jessie Douglas is attending Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, Mo....Miss Stella Carter, of St. Louis, was in the city Saturday, en route to Canton....Lieut. C. H. Freeman and wife were in the city with the Malley Brothers Company, which gave an entertainment at Rogers Hall, Wednesday night....Mrs. Humphrey entertained the Sewing Circle at her home, Thursday evening....Miss Mosley is visiting in Alton, Ill....Mrs. Anna Hammond entertained a dinner party in honor of Mrs. E. B. Smith.... The S. S. O. E. Quartette was out serenading Friday night....Col. J. R. Marshall, of Chicago, was in the city Friday to inspect Company I of his command, also Capt. R. A. Byrd, of Springfield, Ill., and report the company in excellent shape. ....Mrs. Carter, of Springfield, is the guest of Mrs. Oliver Jackson....The Culture Club had a mission program Sunday. ....Mr. and Mrs. Snively, of Canton, have returned home from a visit in Ft. Scott, Kans....Miss Jessie Davis has returned home from St. Louis, Mo....The Sewing Circle had a mask entertainment at the home of Mrs. Mattie Green, on Oak street. ....The members of Eighth and Elm Church gave a surprise party for Mrs. Douglas, on East Spruce street.

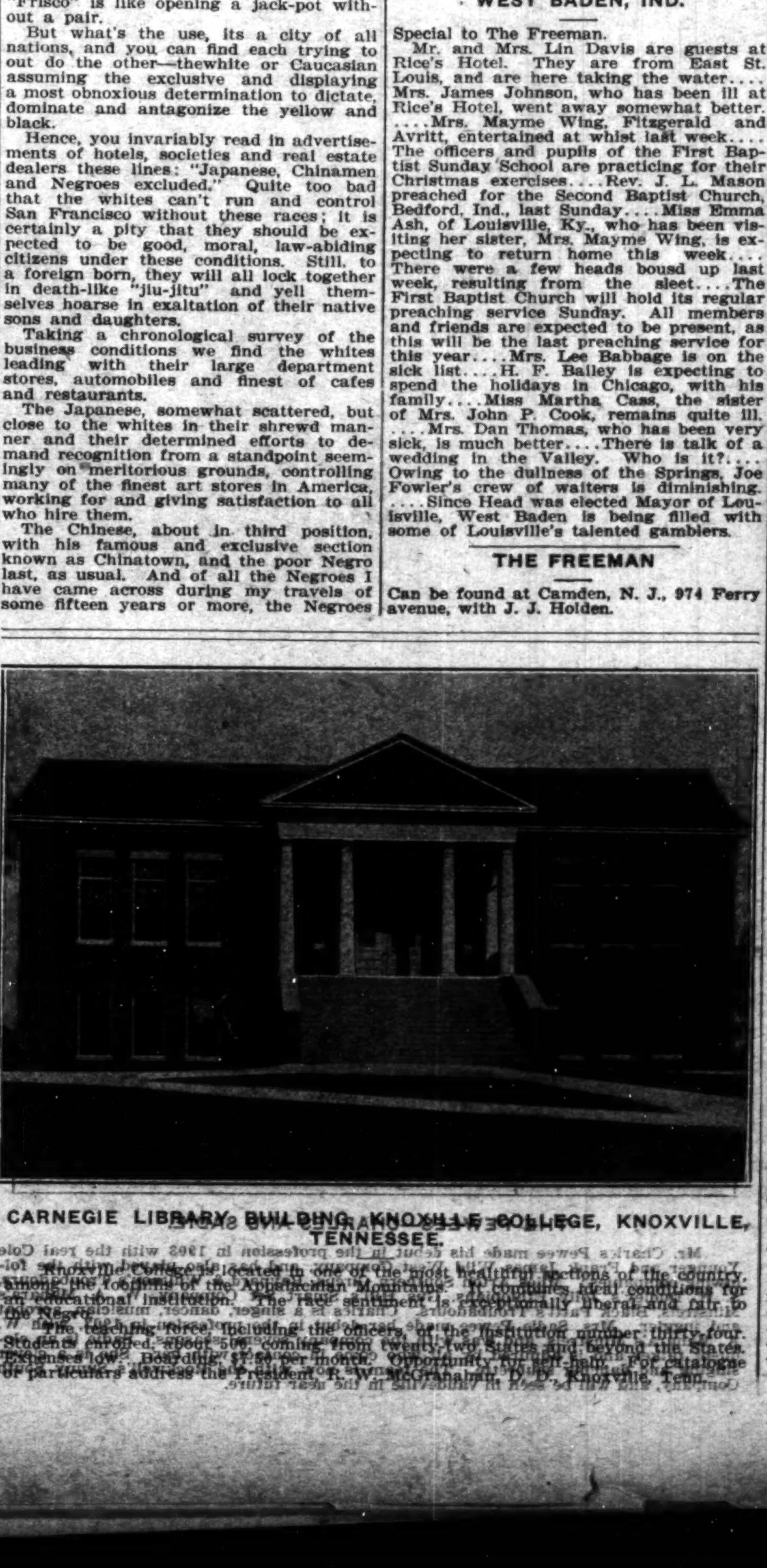
WEST BADEN, IND.

Special to The Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lin Davis are guests at Rice's Hotel. They are from East St. Louis, and are here taking the water.... Mrs. James Johnson, who has been ill at Rice's Hotel, went away somewhat better. ....Mrs. Mayme Wing, Fitzgerald and Avritt, entertained at whist last week.... The officers and pupils of the First Baptist Sunday School are practicing for their Christmas exercises....Rev. J. L. Mason preached for the Second Baptist Church, Bedford, Ind., last Sunday....Miss Emma Ash, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mayme Wing, is expecting to return home this week.... There were a few heads boused up last week, resulting from the sleet....The First Baptist Church will hold its regular preaching service Sunday. All members and friends are expected to be present, as this will be the last preaching service for this year....Mrs. Lee Babbage is on the sick list....H. F. Bailey is expecting to spend the holidays in Chicago, with his family....Miss Martha Cass, the sister of Mrs. John P. Cook, remains quite ill. ....Mrs. Dan Thomas, who has been very sick, is much better....There is talk of a wedding in the Valley. Who is it?.... Owing to the dullness of the Springs, Joe Fowler's crew of waiters is diminishing. ....Since Head was elected Mayor of Louisville, West Baden is being filled with some of Louisville's talented gamblers.

THE FREEMAN

Can be found at Camden, N. J., 974 Ferry avenue, with J. J. Holden.



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